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VOLUME L. MONDAY APRIL 7, 1890—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

THEY STRIKE TODAY.

Union Carpenters Will Not Report for Work This Morning.

THEY NUMBER NEARLY 6,000.

The United Council's Action Is Indorsed in Mass-Meeting.

SHORTER HOURS AND HIGHER PAY.

Robert Lindblom and Others Address an Immense Gathering.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES.

The union journeymen carpenters, between 5,000 and 6,000 in number, will not go to work as usual this morning. The strike declared by the United Carpenters' Council goes into effect, and is binding upon all union carpenters engaged in the building trade in Chicago and vicinity.

"Shall it be peace or shall it be war?" asked Attorney Edward Maher of the mass-meeting at Cavalry Armory yesterday.

"War! War!" came from several thousand throats.

"They who oppose you have the answer, not you. They despised peace, they invite war. Now let them have it."

Then the 4,000 journeymen carpenters present shouted and cheered in wild approval.

Secretary Hassel read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Carpenters' and Builders' Association of this city have entirely ignored all offers of arbitration and advances made by a representative body, the United Carpenters' Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the journeymen carpenters of Chicago and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby unanimously indorse the action of the Carpenters' Council in declaring a general strike of all carpenters engaged in the building trade in Chicago and vicinity to commence tomorrow, April 7; and be it further

Resolved, That no member or members under the jurisdiction of the United Carpenters' Council shall enter into any private contract whatsoever, without the consent of the Strike Committee, for 40 cents or any other price, but refer all such overtures to said committee without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation to all ex-members and non-union carpenters to join one or the other of the local organizations in this city on or before their next meeting.

"All in favor of adopting these resolutions signify by saying aye," called out Chairman O'Connell.

The response almost lifted him off his feet. It was an "aye" by 4,000 men full of enthusiasm.

ROBERT LINDBLOM'S SPEECH.

Robert Lindblom, the well-known Board of Trade man, read quite an elaborate address before the meeting. He went into the economics of the eight-hour question and discussed the labor movement in general. The carpenters in their present effort for eight hours, he said, were the skirmishers, to be followed, in the course of time, by the great industrial army. He said, among other things:

You have been told that you cannot better your condition by combining, that everything is subject to the law of supply and demand. You have concluded to apply a little supply and demand medicine yourselves. You have come here to regulate the supply of labor. Is it not in accord with the most approved business methods? We have a board of railroad magnates combining to prevent some roads from doing cheaper work than others. The Havemeyers combine to control the sugar market; the coal barons are united for a similar purpose. They say there is a combination among a few millionaires in Chicago to control the prices of meat, and I read that an English syndicate has paid $6,000,000 to become a member of that body. You are being taught by even this perverted form of it how much benefit there is in coöperation. You are demanding that trusts and all shall concede to you the right to regulate the supply of labor. This is not done to add more millions to those you have or to get what you do not need. You do it for the sake of education, which is impossible without leisure. It is done also for others. It is done to clothe your wives better, to educate your children, and to have some other refuge than the poorhouse when you get old and feeble. As a business proposition you have the undeniable right to regulate the supply of your labor. I champion the eight-hour movement because in its remote effects it will be the means of infusing knowledge into the masses.

Those Americans who advise immigrants to leave the country are insolent puppies—Americans only by accident. I want to serve notice on those Americans that if they do not like to live in a country in which immigrants have equal rights with them they had better leave a country which was settled by their immigrant forefathers at the expense of the little Indian.

If the carpenters work eight hours instead of ten the supply of that kind of labor would decrease 20 per cent, and the price, according to a simple business reasoning, ought to increase 20 per cent. The bosses can well afford to pay you 40 cents an hour, because an hour's work from a man who works eight hours is worth more than an hour's labor from a man who works ten hours. The carpenters are preëminently fitted to lead in the eight-hour battle. In the past the employers have met their men by saying that they have to compete with other cities. The carpenters are fortunate in that there can be no competition with their trade in other cities. The employers cannot shift the burden forward and backward between different cities.

The time will come when idle capital will not be entitled to any more than idle labor. I never could get up much enthusiasm for an old mossback who squatted on a piece of land and was too lazy to move, and has grown rich by the world growing up around it. Many of our solid citizens are of that class. There is as much humbug about the claims of capital as there is about the claims of labor.

I oppose the apprentice system which would prevent young men from learning an honorable trade. I caution you against violence. The labor problem must be solved by evolution, not revolution. America will never tolerate the substitution of violence for reason. Physical force is useless unless those using it are the stronger, and then it is cowardly to assail the weaker.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Mr. Maher proceeded to have some fun with the millionaires whose names were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, telling how they accumulated—not earned—his money by holding hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat on the fertile soil of the Board of Trade, and how others owned thousands of lowing herds that browsed upon the grassy pastures of the Stock Exchange. The attitude of the master carpenters in wanting to treat with the men individually he characterized as a herd of wolves treating with a lamb. He repeated the caution to abstain from drink and violence.

Robert Swallow stated that the bricklayers had pledged themselves not to work on buildings along with non-union carpenters. Like the previous speakers, he referred to the World's Fair, and said he felt sure that the work done on it would be done by union men, and advised all non-union men to join the unions.

William Kempke spoke in German, explaining the meaning of the resolution that had been adopted and urging the men to be steadfast.

A resolution of District No. 57 of the Knights of Labor was read instructing members of that organization not to take the places of strikers. The ship carpenters sent a communication offering to strike if it became necessary.

The Carpenters' Council has rented Caledonia Hall at No. 167 Washington street as its permanent headquarters. The different branch unions have also secured headquarters at various places at which all members are instructed to report this morning.

The District Executive Board of Assembly No. 57, K. of L., adopted resolutions at No. 36 La Salle street yesterday notifying all Knights of Labor that they must not take the places of the striking carpenters under penalty of expulsion from the order.

KEMMLER CLAIMS TO BE CONVERTED.

A Great Change in the Condemned Murderer Who Is to Die by Electricity.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 6.—[Special.]—Strange news comes from the lonely cell where William Kemmler, the wife-murderer of Buffalo, awaits almost in solitude the expiation of his crime. Dead to the law, and soon to sit in the chair which science has devised to rid the State of its assassins, this strange man has suddenly evinced a change of heart and melted into the seeming of a man.

Last Wednesday morning just after midnight he claimed to have a vision like old Saul of Tarsus, and from that vision he has found conversion. Tuesday had been a terrible day. Kemmler got back from his resentencing Monday in a terrible state of mind. He had long been changing from the pitiless and heedless boaster of his crime to one who seemed anxious to do better and to learn. Mr. Durston, who is a sort of Florence nightingale in the prison, and Keeper McNaughton had taught him to read first in the Bible primer and then in the Bible itself, and thought they saw a marked change in his character.

Early Wednesday morning Keeper McNaughton heard the sound of voices in the cell as if two men were talking.

"Who're you up there?" Kemmler was saying. "What do you want with me?"

The keeper rushed into the cell and asked the murderer what ailed him. Kemmler pointed to the ceiling and said:

"I saw a man up there who said that he was Jesus Christ. He had, O such a good face, and he said to me that he would forgive all my sins. 'Trust in me,' he said, 'and I will never forsake you.'"

Next morning Kemmler was full of his experience. He said he believed that Jesus was really in his cell and would save him, and he claimed that a dreadful load had been removed from his soul. What reason he has for shamming, unless the murderer has some wily trick of self-destruction in his mind, it would be hard to say, but it may be as well for his guardians to keep a sharp eye on him, remembering that Kemmler is pretty shrewd, although not intellectual.

When Kemmler came back from Buffalo last Monday after his resentence a great change was noticed in him. The old hardness had all gone. He was like a woman. For the first time he seemed to feel the wickedness of the murder, and his tone changed in talking about it. He was no longer glad.

"If I had known what I do now," he said, "I would have gone away and left her instead of killing her. It was throwing plates and fighting all the time. Once she threw the hatchet at my head, and if I had not dodged mighty quick she would have ended me there and then."

Every day the mails bring a slough of letters from people who are anxious to be present at the execution or to have friends present. All the scientists in the country want to get in, and most absurd claims are made upon the Warden, who is limited to twenty-two and cannot satisfy the demands of the entire population. The electrical commission continues its attempts to keep out the newspapers in spite of the notorious fact that an alleged "scientist" who is under contract to be present has already engaged to write up the execution for a paper.

WHAT ATTORNEY HATCH SAYS.

Harrison and Hesing's Succession at the World's Fair Meeting.

"It would have been an outrage upon a majority of the stockholders besides being contrary to law if that plan which Messrs. Harrison and Hesing advocated had been adopted by the meeting that elected the directors for the World's Fair," said Azel F. Hatch, attorney for the commissioners of incorporation. "The proxy-holders who voted with the big stockholders against that plan represented nearly 10,000 individual shareholders. Before the meeting more than 6,000 shareholders sent proxies to the men designated. On the day of the meeting about 4,000 more proxies were presented. The proxies nearly all represented small holders. There were never more than 1,200 to 1,500 persons on the floor of the hall. Had the plan of Harrison and Hesing been adopted it would have placed about 1,000 men in the position of overriding about 9,000 who were represented, and who held about three-fourths of the stock that was voted. Moreover, it was not a public mass-meeting, but a stockholders' meeting, and the law is that the basis of representation is the number of shares of stock. That matter is covered by the statutes. Had the appeal from the decision of the chair been sustained it would have caused a vote per capita of those present, not by shares of those represented in person or by proxy, and the fundamental right of every stockholder would have been destroyed. One-fourth of the stock would have outvoted three-fourths. If such a thing was permissible it would destroy all stock companies."

Regarding the location of the World's Fair, R. C. Givins says that he does not think it will be a benefit to land-owners to have it near their property. A good many fancy that if the Fair is located near their land they can build stores and do a big business. Not one in 10,000 would buy goods at stores so placed. People will visit the Fair to see the exhibits, and when they wish to go shopping will visit the regular stores down-town.

"For myself," said Mr. Givins, "I would sooner have the Fair ten miles off than put alongside or opposite any land in which I am interested. The people who desire to purchase acre property ought to know that the location of the Fair will be temporary, and no permanent value will be given adjacent land. As to the Jenison scheme I don't believe it would be a success. Plenty of great buildings can be put up to answer all purposes, and there will doubtless be attractions that will surpass in ingenuity and grandeur the Eiffel tower."

BIG RECEPTION TO JOHN DILLON.

The Irish Leader Given an Enthusiastic Welcome at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—[Special.]—A monster demonstration in the shape of a public reception to John Dillon, M. P., was held at the Funke Opera-House this afternoon, presided over by the Hon. R. B. Graham, Mayor of the city. The opera-house, which will hold 2,000 people, was filled and over 500 were turned away without being able to gain admission. Prominent Irishmen and friends of the Irish cause from all parts of the State, as well as from Western Iowa and Missouri, were present to do honor to the distinguished guest.

Mr. Dillon spoke with energy and emphasis of the wrongs inflicted upon his native land. He was frequently applauded by an audience as true almost to the cause which he represented as himself. After the exercises about one hundred prominent citizens sat down to an elegant spread at the Capital Hotel given by President Fitzgerald. Mr. Dillon left this evening over the Missouri Pacific for St. Louis.

THE BOOKS TO BE MOVED.

THOSE IN THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY TO HAVE A NEW HOME.

The Quarters on Ontario Street Were Small and Soon the Books Will Be Located at the Corner of Oak and State Streets—Dr. Poole Thinks It Will Take About Two Weeks to Get Things in Shape—The Arrangements at the New Temporary Library.

This morning will begin the removal of the Newberry Library from its old quarters, No. 338 Ontario street, to the new temporary building at the corner of State and Oak

TEMPORARY BUILDING.

streets. Nearly 50,000 volumes, valued at over $140,000, will be packed in boxes and handled during transportation with as great care as if they were glass and apt to be shattered by the slightest jar.

The building on Ontario street, hitherto used for the storage of books, is but a twenty-foot residence, and has long been inadequate. It is filled from basement to garret with books on every imaginable subject, each one selected by Dr. W. F. Poole, the librarian, with a view to the organization of a reference library complete in every department. Reaching high above one's head the loaded shelves stand so close together that the visitor can with difficulty avoid bumping his nose against a Biagio Rossetti's "Libellus de Rudimentis Musices," Cobbett's Parliamentary history, or Hansard's Parliamentary debates from 1066 to 1886, in 421 volumes.

WHAT DR. POOLE SAYS.

Dr. Poole was found busy with his preparations for the removal of his treasures, but ceased his labors long enough to say a few words about his work.

"White Bros., on North Clark street, have contracted to do the actual transportation of the books," he said, "and the work will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with proper care. We do not expect to be completely settled in our new quarters for two weeks, although if any one should come along suffering from mental starvation ten days from now I think we could help him.

"The arrangement in the new building will be in departments. The works on different subjects, such as history, natural science, finance, and theology, will be assigned to separate apartments, in order that they may be of easy access and convenient for investigators in special lines.

"In connection with the medical library is a reading-room, to be exclusively devoted to those interested in that subject. The musical department will not be equaled by anything in this country.

"The building has been planned for use and with a view to its adaptation to other purposes upon the completion of the permanent building. In height it is but two stories, but the foundations and walls have been built in a substantial manner in order that other stories may be added and the whole converted into flats. An abundance of light will be secured from large areas within to light those portions not supplied by the outer windows. In fact, everything has been planned by the trustees with reference to the library itself, the books. They have very sensibly, in each case, sacrificed appearance to expediency."

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building is large enough both to offer abundant space for the books and to furnish a number of reading-rooms. Located on the northwest corner it extends 160 feet north and south and sixty feet on Oak street. The material is red brick and the style of architecture simple in the extreme. In height but two stories, the general appearance is squatty.

Upon entering the main door, which opens on State street, one comes directly to the stairs leading to the second story. On the right of the entrance is the Librarian's office, beyond that the medical reading-room, and further still a large audience room, extending the full breadth of the building. To the left of the entrance in the southeast corner is the down-stairs reading-room, in dimensions 29x25 feet. To the west are the offices of the Librarian and his assistant. Extending from these along the west side of the building are the cases intended to hold books of reference, bibliography, history, travels, and serials, in the order named.

Desk-room is provided for ten cataloguers whose services will be needed for the proper recording and arranging of the growing library.

In addition to the light let through the outer windows an extra supply will come from the two areas, located one in each end of the building.

In the southeast corner of the second floor are situated the trustees' room and their business office. In the southwest corner is the upstairs reading room, 27x39 feet. North from this are the shelves for works on natural science, religion, literature, languages, political and social science, and the useful arts, and over on the east side the fine arts. The northwest corner is devoted to public documents; while the northeast has not been assigned, but will be reserved for future growth.

THE CAPACITY.

The capacity of the building as arranged is 127,100 volumes, 57,000 on the first floor and 69,000 on the second.

"If we used every corner with the greatest economy possible we could stretch the capacity to 175,000," explained Dr. Poole. "For a working library, however, not more than half that number could be comfortably handled. The shelves should not be more than half full."

For the transportation of books from one part of the building to the other are provided a freight elevator and a dozen tripple-platform cars three feet high and of an equal length, and supplied with rubber tires and bumpers on the corners.

This temporary building is intended to serve for three or four years. The trustees have found it inexpedient to count on an earlier date for the completion of the permanent structure on the site of the old Ogden homestead facing Washington Park.

"It is not our desire to encroach on the principal of the library fund," said William H. Bradley. "The fund now amounts to about $2,500,000; the income is less than $100,000, and the permanent building will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. The expenditures up to date on books, administrative expenses, and the purchase price of the site have been approximately $350,000. By extending the building operations over three or four years we expect to cover the whole expense out of the income, or at least to pay so much therefrom that the amount borrowed from the principal could be readily repaid. The plans now being prepared by Henry Ives Cobb, though not yet completed, provide for the construction as a first step of a building reaching across the lot from Clark street to Dearborn avenue and facing toward the park. As the number of books increases and creates a demand for more room additions will be made to the main building to suit the requirements of the time. It is expected, however, that the first section of the permanent building will be sufficient for twenty or thirty years."

It is the intention of the trustees to break ground this year and build a portion each year.

"The plans are not yet ready," said E. W. Blatchford, "but as soon as they are work will be begun. Ground will certainly be broken on the Ogden lot this year and the work pushed ahead as rapidly as economy will warrant. In the first year we expect to lay the foundations and perhaps build part of the main building. The general plan will be sectional, additions being made as the necessity arises."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Walter L. Newberry died in 1868. By his will the trustees were empowered to invest the income only in bonds and mortgages. They have no power to sell the real estate, of which $1,600,000 of the original estate of $2,500,000 consisted.

From the personalty one-third went to the widow as dower. The remainder had increased through the rise in land values and the accumulations of the income to $4,300,000 in 1885.

In December of that year Mrs. Newberry died in Paris, the deaths of her two daughters having occurred several years before. In accordance with the provisions of the will E. W. Blatchford and W. H. Bradley, the trustees, the latter having taken the place of Judge Mark Skinner, who was appointed under the will but served but three years, made a division of the property into two equal parts, one of which was set aside for the library and the other distributed among the heirs of Mr. Newberry's brothers and sisters. The library fund thereby established amounted to $2,150,000. It was well on towards 1887 when this division and allotment were completed. The first office of the library was located at No. 90 La Salle street. Dr. Poole in the first year here collected some 6,450 volumes and 4,907 pamphlets. At the auction sale at Boston in this year of the collection of Charles H. Guild of Somerville, Mass., 4,161 volumes and 3,947 pamphlets on early American and local history were purchased. Among them were the collections of nearly all the State historical societies in the country, rare serials, publications of printing clubs, and a superior collection of American biographies.

LATER PURCHASES.

In 1888 an addition of 14,682 volumes and 5,539 pamphlets was made to the library. The year before attention had been specially devoted to the collection of books on bibliography and reference works needed in the selection and cataloguing of a large library. This year the bibliographical department was extensively enlarged, particular care being given, however, to the authorities on American local history and music. The books on the latter subject, secured at this time, included not only the complete works of all the great composers, and their full scores, but works on the history, the science, the instruments of the art, the criticism, the periodicals, the lives of musicians, and the dictionaries and encyclopedias of music in all languages.

Embraced in the list were the principal writers on early Greek and Italian music. The most important acquisition was the entire library of Count Lio Rosse of Florence, including the music of Jacopo Peri's "Euridice," the first real opera ever publicly performed. It was written for the festivities at the marriage of Maria de Medici to Henry IV. of France, and was first given at Florence in 1600. No other copy exists in this country and but one in Europe.

Other treasures secured at this time were the first edition of Martin Luther's New Testament in German, printed in folio at Wittenberg in 1522, and his "Alte Testament Deutsch," 1523; the first edition of the English Bible, known as King James' version, 1611, and the Commentary of St. Thomas Aquinas on the Gospels, printed in 1475 at Nuremberg.

During the last year 16,000 volumes have been added, bibliographies and American history receiving the greatest attention as before. The large purchases made by Dr. Poole at the Barlow and Brevoort sales in New York and the Lewis sale in Boston received extensive newspaper notice when made.

One of the most valuable gifts received by the library was that received in 1886 of a part of the collection of the works of George P. A. Healy, including portraits of Lincoln, Chester A. Arthur, Ulysses S. Grant, Vice-Admiral David D. Porter, Charles I., King of Roumania, and his Queen Elizabeth; Gen. Sheridan, James G. Blaine, O. A. Brownson, John Lothrop Motley, J. T. Hart the sculptor, John McCloskey, D. D.; Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, M. Adolphe Thiers, the French President; Princess of Oldenberg, Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, painted at Charleston, S. C., a fortnight before he opened fire on Fort Sumter; Abbé Franz Liszt, and Henry M. Stanley.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Twelve Drowned While Attempting to Escape on a Raft—The Situation Worse.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 6.—Nineteen negroes, the survivors of a large party of refugees which attempted to escape from the overflow down Bogue Falaya on a raft, arrived here on the steamer Hill City. They report that twelve women and children were drowned when the current dashed their crazy vessel against a tree, and that they escaped with extreme difficulty.

The situation is growing daily more serious in the Steele Bayou country. Earl Miller, a prominent planter and brother of Attorney-General Miller, arrived from there today by steamer Evergreen with his family and stock. The Evergreen reports the water along the bayous still rising. The steamer Osceola arrived this evening from the bends. Her officers report that the overflow is beginning to empty into the Mississippi through the Eagle Lake, and predict a great increase in pressure all along the Louisiana front from that point southward for the next two weeks.

BAYOU SARA, Miss., April 6.—The steamer Pargouda, now under Government charter, arrived today, having on board Capt. Kingsman, United States engineer in charge of this levee district. He has been inspecting the levees between New Orleans and this place. He reports the Point Coupee front in good condition with the exception of the levee at the Preston place, almost opposite Bayou Sara. Bayou Sara still holds out and is making a desperate fight. A force will be put to work tomorrow to raise the levee to meet the coming rise.

THEY THREW AWAY THEIR FORTUNE.

How $4,605 Was Placed in a Bag for Safe Keeping and Finally Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—[Special.]—Valentine Setting and wife of No. 1401 Herbert street, went out driving in Forest Park this afternoon. Mr. Setting is a jeweler, and by hard work and rigid economy had succeeded in accumulating $4,605 in hard cash, which was kept in the house. On starting for the drive, being afraid to leave the money in the house during their absence, Mrs. Setting put the money in her stockings. It felt uncomfortable there. She took the package out and placed it at the bottom of a paper bag containing oranges and which she carried in her hands. During the drive through the park the couple ate the oranges, and when the last one was gone threw the bag away, losing sight of the fact that it contained all the money they had in the world. They did not discover their loss until late in the evening, and all attempts to find the package proved unavailing.

SAYS SHE BOUGHT POISON.

EMMA STARK MAKES A CONFESSION TO CHIEF OF POLICE MARSH.

She Tells the Officer That She Got the Stuff with the Intention of Taking Her Own Life, but Denies Having Put It in Any Food Served the Newland Family—What Is Known of the Girl's Past Record.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night Lieut. Joslen of the Englewood police drove over to see Inspector Hunt of the Hyde Park Station, with two officers and a middle-aged man, and for over an hour he was closeted with the Inspector. At the close of the consultation it was said that an attempted sensation had been spoiled by the refusal of the police to interest themselves in the story of the man, who had arisen in a prayer-meeting in Englewood last evening and stated that he knew the prisoner of the Newland family. The story of the man, said to be a dissolute painter, was, as told in the meeting and to the police, that his wife, who had worked for the Newlands, had been discharged March 15, and she had declared that she would have revenge. The police decided that the story was concocted by the man for the purpose of effecting a separation from his wife, and they concluded that it was not worth looking up.

Frank Newland and his sister Grace are still confined to their rooms from the effects of the poison which killed their father and mother, though the physicians entertain no doubt of their recovery. The children have been told of the death of their father, but they believe their mother is alive, although seriously ill. It is on the advice of the physicians that they are kept in ignorance of the extent of their loss.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Newland are at the family residence in charge of an undertaker. The house was filled yesterday with friends of the family. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the First Methodist Church, Englewood, the interment being at Graceland. It is doubtful if the children will be able to attend the funeral.

The Coroner will impanel a jury and view the remains this morning. The autopsy will take place immediately afterwards. The stomachs of the two victims will be preserved for chemical analysis.

The police say that the servant, Emma Stark, has confessed to having purchased some poison. The officers believe that unless the chemical analysis shows that there was poison in the original package of corn the evidence they have will strengthen the case against the girl. She told a number of stories when first arrested, but after she had been identified by several witnesses she acknowledged that she was wrong in denying that she was the Emma Stark who had been at the Anchorage Mission and had accepted service in the Newland family, being there from Friday morning until after supper in the evening. She added that when the family was taken ill at supper she became frightened, surmising that blame might attach to her, and ran away.

But she did not explain satisfactorily where she went Friday afternoon after borrowing a quarter from Gracie Newland for "toothache medicine."

ADMITS SHE BOUGHT POISON.

Yesterday afternoon she signified her willingness to make a confession.

Chief of Police Marsh, after hearing the girls' confession, said she told him that she had intend to commit suicide. "She had been unable to get work at the theaters, and when taken to the Anchorage Mission decided to make way with herself. She was thinking how she would do it when she went out to the Newland's Friday morning. She had no money and couldn't buy poison or a revolver. She didn't want to jump into the lake, thinking she would rather poison herself. In the afternoon she told the little girl at the Newlands' that she had a toothache and asked her to loan her some money to buy some medicine. The little girl let her have a quarter and she went over on State street to the drug store at the corner of Sixty-first street and bought 15 cents' worth of rat poison, spending the other ten cents for chewing gum at the same place. Then she went back to the Newlands' and prepared supper.

She declared she did not put any poison in the corn or anything else. When the family was taken ill at supper she became alarmed and ran out into the kitchen, wrapped up the poison in an apron, and threw it away. She said she didn't know where she threw it, she was so badly frightened. Then she came to town.

TAKEN TO A DRUG STORE.

In charge of a couple of detectives the girl was put into a cab and told to go to the drug store where she had bought the poison. She directed the driver to Rogers & Stanner's store, at Sixty-first and State streets, and pointed out Dr. Rogers as the man who had sold her the poison.

When the police first began their investigation all the drug stores in the neighborhood were visited. Dr. Rogers was the only one who remembered having sold any rat poison Friday afternoon. He gave a fairly accurate description of Emma Stark. But when the girl was taken before him Saturday evening by the police he said she was not the girl, and afterwards reiterated this declaration to a TRIBUNE reporter. Now the girl herself acknowledges that she bought the poison of Dr. Rogers and adds the item about the chewing-gum, which had entirely escaped his memory until he was questioned about it by the police yesterday. He is not so certain but that she may have been the one after all.

The police made a house-to-house canvass through that part of Hyde Park and Englewood yesterday, and no family could be found that had made a purchase of this kind Friday at Rogers & Stanner's or any other drug store.

OPINIONS OF THE POLICE.

The police say that while they are inclined to believe that the poison bought by the girl found its way into the corn eaten by the family, yet what makes the case look better for the girl is the absence of any motive she could have had for harming the Newlands. The only theory they can advance is that the girl is either insane or was temporarily insane, through the meditations of suicide, at the time she prepared the meal, and either accidentally or purposely mixed the poison with the dish of corn. If it was an insane freak the aberration of mind has apparently passed away, for her behavior since her arrest has been rational with the exception of story-telling. She would be taken for a cheap actress with her loud-striped cloak, tennis cap, bleached hair, and mincing walk. Her face is not unattractive. She seems younger than 24. Chief Marsh says that her name is Mamie Steele, that she has lived in both Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lafayette, Ind. Her father-in-law, who lives at Tawas City, Mich., is named Feeley. She has made a living for some years in cheap variety theaters, and attempted suicide about two years ago.

Lieut. Clark and Detective Williams, who took the prisoner, at her own request, to Englewood after her consultation with Chief Marsh yesterday afternoon, were taken by the girl almost directly to the spot where she said she had concealed her apron and the box of poison. At a point on State street, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, the girl reached under the sidewalk and found the apron, but the box could not be found. Without discovering traces of the poison the officers brought the girl back to the city.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

A FUND FOR KATE SHELLEY.

The Public Given an Opportunity to Reward a Heroine.

THE TRIBUNE would like to see whether there is not a little more heart outside of railroad corporations than there seems to be in them. The Chicago and Northwestern railway ought to have given $1,000 to brave Kate Shelley when it heard that she was in want, and it ought originally to have given her $10,000. Now THE TRIBUNE wants to let the public have a chance to come to the aid of the heroine, and it wants to leave plenty of room for everybody to contribute his or her mite. It accordingly starts a Kate Shelley fund with $100. Now let us see if we cannot do something for Kate Shelley, the brave girl who saved a train-load of people that dark and stormy night at the risk of her own life.

Subscriptions to the Kate Shelley fund will be received by THE TRIBUNE and duly acknowledged in its columns.

ACCIDENT TO E. J. LEHMANN.

Dragged From His Phaeton by an Unmanageable Horse.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Hyde Park police were searching in the marshy regions south of Grand Crossing for E. J. Lehmann, proprietor of "The Fair," who it was feared had met with an accident. Mr. Lehmann was driving a pair of spirited horses attached to a phaeton. South of Grand Crossing the vehicle sank deep in the mud. While the team was being urged to extricate the phaeton one of the horses became unmanageable, and after dragging Mr. Lehmann out of the vehicle, broke lose, and started off through the marsh, Mr. Lehmann in pursuit. As neither horse nor driver reappeared persons who had seen the mishap thought perhaps Mr. Lehmann, when dragged from the carriage, might have received some injury that overcame him while he was trying to recover the horse, preventing him from retracing his way to the phaeton.

The other horse and the vehicle were taken care of by the police, who then set out to find Mr. Lehmann.

THINK THE CITY WILL BE DESTROYED.

Mrs. Woodworth's Oakland Followers Fleeing from Their Homes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—[Special.]—A few months ago great excitement was created in Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, by a series of revival meetings conducted by Mrs. Woodworth, better known as "the mesmeric revivalist." Many persons, mostly women, were thrown into trances during the services, and several became permanently insane. Finally the police suppressed these gatherings, and Mrs. Woodworth left for Santa Rosa after predicting the destruction of Oakland and San Francisco by a tidal wave April 14. One of her chief disciples, a man named Erickson, also made the same prophecy.

Now that the alleged day of doom is near at hand the strong influence exercised by the woman is causing a great exodus from Oakland. A number of credulous people have left for the mountains after selling their property for nominal prices.

Shortly after midnight last night a handsome young woman who had attended Mrs. Woodworth's meeting created a sensation by running down Washington street, Oakland, en deshabille, loudly screaming: "I'm coming, good Lord! I'm coming. Wait, only wait for me!"

She was taken to the police station, where she continued to beg the Lord to save her from the deluge foretold by Mrs. Woodworth.

DEATH OF EX-STATE SENATOR GILLHAM.

The Wound Inflicted by a Burglar March 17 Proves Fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Gillham died at his home in Upper Alton today.

The night of March 17 his residence was broken into by a burglar. Mr. Gillham was awakened, and, seeing a man leaving his bedroom, jumped up and pursued him, at the same time commanding the intruder to halt. He had almost reached the man at the door leading into the hall when the burglar darted under the stairway that leads from the front door to the rooms above, and as he gained this point of vantage he called twice to Mr. Gillham to stand back to which no attention was paid. The burglar quickly drew a revolver and fired, but missed his man. Mr. Gillham rushed at his assailant, who fired point blank at him, the bullet entering the left breast just below the nipple and almost on a line with the apex of the heart. The burglar made his escape.

IS EMBEZZLER SILCOTT UNDER ARREST?

His Capture Reported from Portland, Ore., Said to Be Another Man.

DENVER, Colo., April 6.—[Special.]—A dispatch just received here from Portland, Ore., says that Silcott, the defaulting cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, has been captured in that city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—[Special.]—A representative of the detective agency that made the Portland, Ore., capture says the man arrested is not Silcott but Sinott, private secretary to the President of the First National Bank of Portland.

Sinott is supposed to have robbed the President of the bank at Portland, but no definite information on the subject can be obtained.

AFTER MILLIONAIRE DAVIS' ESTATE.

A New Claimant to the $12,000,000 Puts in an Appearance.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6.—[Special.]—Judge A. S. Davis, the bachelor money king of Butte, Mont., recently died without leaving a will. A young man who claims to be an illegitimate son has put in a claim to the $12,000,000 of property. The heirs of this city sent Judge Gideon Wells to Montana tonight to look after their interests, and the heirs in New York are securing the best legal talent to go out and protect their claims. The relatives here are two sisters of the deceased and the relatives in New York a niece and nephew.

Manitoba Cabinet Troubles.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 6.—[Special.]—The Cabinet-makers have struggled for the week past in a futile attempt to find some one to take the Attorney-General's shoes. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to the Hon. Mr. Martin's successor, but it is reported that Clifford Sifton of Brandon is a likely man. Attorney-General Martin's term of office expires Monday.

Judge Thurman Is Not Ill.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The report sent out from Columbus that Judge Allan G. Thurman is seriously ill is without foundation in fact. He is in excellent health, much better than he has been for several months. Judge Thurman has been entertaining company all day and is in the best of spirits.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The 1-year-old daughter of the Rev. Samuel Clifton accidentally hung herself in a hammock at Wichita, Kas., yesterday.

A mile of underbrush was burned near Cumming's Hill, Mass., yesterday. The blaze originated from a lighted cigar stump.

Delegates representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, firemen, brakemen, and switchmen met at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday and adopted a scheme of federation.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Interviews on the Illinois Compulsory Education Law.

HOW THE BILL WAS DRAFTED.

It Received the Support and Indorsement of All Parties.

IT HAS HOSTS OF FRIENDS NOW.

The Law the Topic of Conversation at the State Capital.

GOOD RESULTS OF ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Fred Forch, a member of the Chicago School Board, and a representative German-American, made an important statement in reference to the Illinois Compulsory Education law and the Bennett Compulsory law of Wisconsin yesterday. He said in substance:

"Our compulsory law was drafted by a committee of which a majority was well-known Democrats, and in which the Germans had a large proportionate representation. The Bennett Wisconsin law was adopted bodily from our first draft of a bill. A. W. Green, a prominent Democratic lawyer and a leading Catholic, was a member of our committee; so was Judge Prendergast, also a Democrat and a Catholic. Allan C. Story, a Democrat, and ex-President of the School Board, Adolph Kraus, also a Democrat, and ex-President of the School Board, and the late James R. Doolittle Jr., ex-President of the School Board and a Democrat, assisted in preparing the measure, as did Col. Parker, the Democratic Principal of the Englewood Normal School, and other leading Democrats. Mr. Wenter and Louis Nettelhorst, both leading German Democrats, heartily supported the measure and are earnest advocates of its enforcement. A. C. Hesing, Herman Raster, William Vocke, and other leading Germans attended the meetings of the general committee which advocated the bill and approved of its general scope. It was only when the bill was on the point of passage during the last days of the legislative session that Mr. Hesing and Mr. Raster criticised any part of the measure. Graeme Stewart, then President of the Board of Education, and I were then in Springfield and we received a telegram from Mr. Hesing asking us to have the clause in reference to the teaching of English in the private or parochial schools modified. That was the Friday before the Tuesday of adjournment. To amend the clause in question to suit Mr. Hesing meant the defeat of the bill. It would have had to be recommitted and sent to the branch of the Legislature which first passed it. There was no business done Saturday and little business done Monday. The only safe course to pursue was to stick to the bill as it was. We did stick to it, and it was passed with the full consent and approval of the Democratic members.

THE BENNETT LAW A COPY.

"Now as to the Bennett law, that is an exact copy of our bill as originally drafted. During our agitation of the compulsory law a year ago last winter the newspapers here gave our proceedings rather full publication. This attracted the attention of the Wisconsin legislators. Mr. Bennett came down here and consulted us. He went back carrying copies of our bill. This, with a few necessary verbal changes, he introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature, and the bill was passed almost in the form it was presented. So far as I know, and I am in a position to speak intelligently on the point, the Illinois and the Wisconsin laws at the time they were first presented had the approval of every leading German in this city."

In corroboration of Mr. Forch's statement ex-President Allan C. Story said:

"I assisted in drafting the law. It is a good one. As an American I stand by it. As a Democrat I adhere to it, and I say it would be a blunder and a crime for my party to place itself in opposition to the law. Surely we are Americans. We want the language of America taught to our boys and girls that they may become useful citizens. I have not one word to say against parochial or private schools. They are all doing good work. But I take it that when the conductors of such schools put themselves in an attitude of opposition to the compulsory law they do themselves injustice. They give the impression that they do not teach English in their schools. It is utterly impossible for them to teach in those schools without using English. They teach American history, American geography, American commercial arithmetic. How can they do it without using English? I think this whole agitation is uncalled for, and that there is neither reason nor sense in it."

DEMOCRATS STILL FAVOR IT.

It thus appears that the Democrats not only favored the Illinois law—from which the Wisconsin law was modeled—but played a prominent part in calling it into existence. It would seem, also, from the following interviews with representative Democrats that they still indorse it:

Charles S. Thornton, ex-President of the Englewood School Board, a leading Democratic lawyer—If the Democratic party indorses this foolish agitation against the fair, just, and necessary compulsory school law, then I am not with the Democratic party. I believe that every boy and girl born in America or who is brought here while of the school age should be educated in the language of America, and that compulsion ought to be resorted to if necessary.

M. W. Robinson, Assistant Corporation-Counsel and ex-President of the Lake View School Board—I am certainly in favor of an American education for American children. The primary purpose of our public schools is to make good citizens. How can we do that without educating them in the language of this Republic? I am in favor of sustaining the compulsory school law, and I think that the Democratic party will make a blunder by committing itself to the agitation for its repeal.

F. X. Combs, ex-Secretary of the Hyde Park Board of Education, an active Democratic lawyer—Don't repeal the compulsory law. Let it stand as it is. Every child should receive an education in English. I think, moreover, no other language ought to be taught in our public schools or at the public expense.

Ald. Tom Gahan, an ex-member of the Stock-Yards School Board—The compulsory law was enforced in our district before we were annexed to Chicago. It worked satisfactorily. There was no complaint, and let me say that our most efficient allies in the enforcement of the law were the Catholic priests and the Lutheran ministers. They reported to us cases of parental neglect and greatly aided our truant officers. I am in favor of sustaining the law, party or no party.

AMONG THE BOHEMIANS.

Ald. Cullerton—My ward is largely one of foreign population. I have never heard one solitary objection to the compulsory law. I know that the Catholic clergymen up my way are enthusiastic in its support. The Democratic party had better not burn its fingers in this agitation. Adolph Kraus, ex-President of the School Board, who assisted in drafting the law, has told me repeatedly that it has been attended by splendid results in the Bohemian communities all over the city. This account has been corroborated by several of my Bohemian neighbors. Let the law stand. The agitation against it will soon die out.

Col. John S. Cooper, the well-known lawyer—I certainly think that every loyal citizen ought to stand by a law like this, which proposes to make useful citizens by giving the children of foreign parents instruction in the language of the country in which they are to live and in

whose government they are to share. Of course the rights of parents in regard to their children ought to be observed. I understand the law carefully provides for this.

George M. Haynes, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee—I don't think this issue ought to be forced into politics. I don't think the Democratic party will touch it. All good Democrats are in favor of education—and compulsory education where necessary.

President Edmanson of the County Board—I am in favor of English education, compulsory if necessary, and as the present law, as I understand it, invades no parental privilege it ought to be maintained.

Commissioner John C. Schubert, a German-American Democrat—I attended a German parochial school when I was a boy. It was impossible to conduct it without teaching English. I don't think there is a German Lutheran or German Catholic school in the State that does not meet the requirements of the law as far as teaching English is concerned. There is no occasion for this fuss as far as I see.

Judge Baker—Why, educate all children of America by all means. If you want them to be good churchmen educate them in the church schools. But if you educate them in the public schools they will be excellent citizens. I think the compulsory law is a good one.

James W. Twohig, Secretary of the Election Board—The principle of the Compulsory School law is sound, and its application, as far as I can ascertain, is satisfactory.

James Goggin, ex-member of the School Board—Why, of course the law is a good one. If parents don't know enough or care enough to train their children for citizenship, the State must in its own protection take on itself the duty of doing so. It is easier, cheaper, and better to enforce a compulsory law than to maintain jails, penitentiaries, policemen, Sheriffs, and constables. I don't know of any heritage given to the children of any country more valuable than that bestowed on American boys and girls—an education in our splendid public schools. Enforce the law, and pay no attention to the howlers who exclaim against it.

FATHER SCANLAN SATISFIED.

Father Scanlan of the Church of the Holy Name—As far as I know we are perfectly satisfied with the law in this State as it stands. Our children are allowed to attend our schools and we believe that they should all go to some school. In fact, I myself have reported many parents to the Board of Education who did not send their children to school. The German Catholics and Lutherans may oppose the law in the next election, as they did in Milwaukee, but I know and have heard nothing of it.

Representative J. H. Farrell—I voted for that law and I do not see anything the matter with it. I think every foreigner who comes to America ought to be willing to have his children instructed in the English language—the language of the country. Demagogues may try to make it appear that the bill strikes a blow at parochial schools. If I had thought so I certainly should not have voted for it. It does not prohibit the teaching of any other language than English in either private or public schools. I am in favor of having German taught in the public schools—where a large number of the patrons of the school are German—and there is nothing in the law to prohibit it. Perhaps it might have been better if a proviso had been added saying: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the teaching of any language in a public or private school." Such a proviso is not really necessary, but it would have made the meaning of the law clearer to some of the people who oppose it.

Potter Palmer—I am not familiar with the law and cannot express an opinion. I am in favor of education and in favor of making it compulsory, but I think every man should have the right to send his children to any school he pleases. Of course they ought to learn English. All foreigners coming to this country should become Americans and learn the language of America.

ALL SHOULD BE AMERICANS.

A. F. Seeberger, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue—I am not familiar with the law, but as a general principle I think the nearer we can come to making Americans out of the foreigners who come to this country the better it will be for all concerned. There is too much of a disposition to make a distinct demarkation of nationalities in this country. Our system of politics, perhaps, is in a great measure responsible for it. We had an example of it at the World's Fair meeting, where there was a demand that each nationality should be represented. It seems to me that there should be but one nationality in America, and that every citizen, regardless of the country of his birth, should consider himself and be an American. I do not see anything objectionable in compelling school children to receive instruction in the English language. The opposition to it is probably instigated by demagogues.

Prof. J. T. Ray of Springfield, Ill., Principal of the Edwards School, in Chicago on a visit—The Democratic politicians at the State Capital are hard at work creating a feeling among Catholics against the Compulsory Education law. Not until after the Wisconsin election was a word of complaint against the law heard from Springfield Catholics. The Vicar-General had declared the measure an excellent one, even going so far as to ask our truant officers to take Catholic children into custody. During the last ten days, however, a decided change has taken place, brought about by the Democratic whips. Two parochial societies have passed resolutions against the law, and there is every reason to believe that in the next campaign it will be made the chief issue. It would not surprise me to see school teachers on the stump against the Democrats. Our school superintendent, Prof. Collins, is a Democrat, but he will not sanction the new movement of his party.

THE ONE TOPIC AT SPRINGFIELD.

Democrats Begin to Doubt the Wisdom of Making the Law an Issue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—Compulsory education is just now the topic of conversation in educational and official circles of this city, and great interest is manifested as to the outcome of the controversy. The expression of opinion from all parts of the State in yesterday's TRIBUNE has attracted considerable attention and many of the more radical Democratic leaders, perceiving the divided state of their own party on making the measure a campaign issue, begin to hedge, and express doubt as to whether it will be advisable to allow the matter to come before their convention at all. The general sentiment is now in favor of nothing more than a modification of certain portions of the measure, and in this it is probable that representatives of both parties could unite.

The State has been flooded with pamphlets bearing the name of Gustave Koerner of Milwaukee, calling attention to the law of this State. It contains copies of the Illinois and Wisconsin laws and comments on their similarity, and a number of statistical tables purporting to show what the effect of the law has been in Illinois. The compilation is exceedingly dull and heavy, and grossly misleading, and draws the conclusion that it is only a forerunner of more radical measures which will result in the deprivation of personal and religious liberties. The reference to the closing of a parochial school at Campbell Hill, Randolph County, has been thoroughly exploded by an investigation instituted by the Educational Department of the State. It was found no school had ever existed at this point. A young girl desired to open a parochial school, but under the rulings of the local boards of directors it was found impossible to obtain sufficient patronage to float the enterprise.

Until the reception of these circulars a few weeks ago in Lutheran and Catholic circles the managers of parochial schools made no complaint of persecution on account of the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law, and many do not now complain. The parochial schools pursued their usual methods of instruction, with the exception of incorporating the English branches in their course of study. When the question arose as to what extent this should be pursued to constitute a compliance with the new measure by these schools Dr. Edwards took the liberal view that should these schools teach the English branches half the day only they would comply with its requirements, and that children who attended such schools could not be compelled to abandon them to attend a public school. And out of 11,000 school districts in Illinois there have been but three cases of alleged persecution reported to the Educational Department. These were promptly and thoroughly investigated. It was found the trouble arose over a misunderstanding of the law on the part of the local directors, the mistake was rectified, and there has been no further trouble.

The reason for enacting the Compulsory Education law has been several times stated. That it was necessary is found in the fact that in Illinois 266,656 persons of school-going age in the year 1888 were not enrolled in any school, public or private. Some of these were doubtless above the age of 16 and may have received a reasonable rudimentary education. But many of the pupils in private schools are above the age of 21. Allowing that one-half of the unenrolled persons have had a reasonable rudimentary education, there are still left 133,329 persons of school-going age who have never received a reasonable elementary education and who are today roaming the streets, mingling with criminal classes, and acquiring bad habits instead of attending school.

DR. EDWARDS ON THE SUBJECT.

Dr. Richard Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in speaking of the matter today said:

This condition of things arises, in a large measure, from the carelessness, cupidity, or poverty of parents. The parent's neglect to send his child to school is a crime against the public welfare. The State in its own defense needs to suppress that crime. The purpose of the Compulsory Education law is to bring about that suppression—to secure to children their right to such an education as will enable them to gain a reasonable livelihood. Compulsory education laws are today in force among the most enlightened peoples of the earth. Half the States of our Union have avowed this principle and legislated to enforce it.

The effect of such laws when administered in a humane spirit has uniformly been good. The law now in force in Illinois has already, in seven months, accomplished untold good. In the City of Chicago 2,000 children have been brought into schools; in Springfield, 200. In the country towns there has been an equal ratio of increase. It has been found this law was needed not alone in the cities but also in the rural districts.

The law and its spirit have been grievously misrepresented. It has been charged that the purpose of its enactment was the destruction of the parochial schools and that it was a partisan measure, instigated for some mysterious reason by the Republican party. The interviews with members of the last General Assembly, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, effectually disproves these allegations. The law was enacted for the purpose of securing to the children of this State their educational rights.

The clause empowering the local boards of school directors to decide upon the character of private schools was not in the original draft of the bill. It came in as an amendment. I was not in favor of that clause, but was willing to accept it rather than that the bill should be lost. I think it will be wise to modify that clause. The clause requiring the English language to be taught in the parochial schools it may also be wise to modify, though I am entirely opposed to its abrogation. It is right that children who are to be citizens of the United States should receive instruction in the English language; but I do not consider it essential that arithmetic or geography shall be taught in that language.

The friends of this law have a right to protest against the manner in which it has been criticised. There has been great misrepresentation. There has been a constant appeal to ignorance and prejudice. Many of the critics claim to be in favor of a compulsory education law, but they fail to show wherein this law is defective. They also fail to recognize the fact that its friends are entirely willing to amend it in all reasonable ways.

I believe the law has come to stay. The enlightened intelligence of the people demands it. The objections urged against it are weak. In this State there are 11,536 school districts. In three of these it is claimed that the law has caused some injustice. But even this small percentage of injustice may be removed by proper amendment.

TRYING TO FIX UP THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Efforts of Republican Congressmen Who Want Lower Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans who want to see a tariff bill passed in the line of lower duties are pretty well agreed on their program. They recognize many good features in the McKinley measure, but think it may be bettered in three or four leading features. In the first place, they want the sugar duties to come down to ¼ and ⅜ of a cent per pound. They think the proposed cut of $12,000,000 on tobacco is useless. Instead they would take this $12,000,000 off of sugar in addition to the reduction already made. The wool schedule they will not try to interfere with, because they think the task is hopeless. But the majority of them will help the New-Englanders out in the fight to keep hides on the free list. At the same time they will remind the manufacturers who are clamoring for free raw materials that the Western sentiment leans towards a proportionate reduction on manufactured articles also. It begins to look as though hides were put on the dutiable list in order to enable somebody to trade on the Mexican ore controversy. The Minnesota and other Northwestern Congressmen who incline to low tariff would naturally be against making hides dutiable, but they won't say so, because they want to keep the lead-ore provision in the bill. The drift is now strongly towards free hides and towards letting in the Mexican ores. Western members are divided regarding the duty on tin plate, some of them falling in line with Maj. McKinley's theory that an infant industry will be encouraged by the high duty. The attempt to raise an outcry against the free-art provision in the bill has been a failure. It will stand.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate after the Chinese Enumeration bill is disposed of the Montana election case will come up again. At the rate of progress made last week the case bids fair to go over into next week.

It will give way, however, for a prompt consideration of the World's Fair bill, should the select committee on that subject make a report after its meeting Thursday, at which time the sub-committee is expected to report upon the extent and quality of Chicago's subscriptions to the guaranty fund.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE BREWERS.

The Chicago brewers have a good many tribulations. One of them is a bill introduced by Representative Turner of Kansas to prevent adulteration by the use of corn for barley. Ben Butterworth, who is giving his attention to this kind of legislation, says the brewers ought to quit adulterating their beer with corn. They are imprisoned for that kind of an offense in Germany and he more than hints that Congress ought to provide for their imprisonment in this country.

VEST WILL PAY HIS RESPECTS TO ARMOUR.

Senator Vest will be likely to make his report on the dressed-beef investigation before many days. He will pay his respects to Phil Armour in a document which will go on the records of the Senate without Mr. Armour having a chance to hit back. Vest will pitch into the dressed-beef people savagely, and will also criticise the meat inspection laws of the large cities of the country as generally inadequate for the protection of consumers.

AURORA TO HAVE A PUBLIC BUILDING.

Aurora is to have a public building. Yesterday Representative Hopkins persuaded the regular objectors to public building bids to let him call up the Senate bill for a Government building to cost $75,000, and on his motion it was passed.

SENATOR FARWELL IS BETTER.

Senator Farwell, though still confined to his bed and suffering considerable pain, is a good deal better. His fever has abated and he is now able to get a natural sleep.

COLLIER'S RAVINGS AT KANKAKEE.

The Insane Chicago Lawyer Makes a Plea for His Release from the Asylum.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—Poor Frank Collier, the Chicago lawyer, is continuing his escapades which he started in Kansas City. He purchased a whole stock of merchandise and ordered the goods sent over to Dr. Dewey at the hospital. Yesterday he appeared before Judge Pillsbury and tried to obtain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge decided that he was still insane and remanded him to the hospital. At the court-house he interfered with business so much that Judge Pillsbury had to speak to him a number of times to keep him quiet, and Collier made an impromptu speech to the grand jury while they were being discharged. He thanked the Judge for his courteous treatment, and stated that if he were ever on the bench and Judge Pillsbury were practicing before him he would favor him in all instances. When the Judge informed him that his application was defective he ordered his attorney to have Sheriff Matson of Cook County get his witnesses together and hire a special train and bring them here. He stated that he did not have a fair trial before Judge Prendergast, giving the court a speech on this subject.

Collier's condition at present is worse than it has been since his confinement in the asylum here. When he was discharged by Dr. Dewey about a month ago he was perfectly sane. His trip to the West seemed to unsettle him, and it is doubtful if he ever regains his reason fully. He said that there was a diabolical conspiracy planned against him by his wife and father-in-law to defraud him of his property, and that he would fight them as long as he lived.

NEWS FROM OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

Work Soon to Be Commenced on the Camela Railroad.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 6.—The work of building on the Camela railroad route will be commenced next month, as the money to build the road is now ready. It is understood that Esteva, the concessionaire, is very wealthy and would be able to build the road alone.

Six English engineers are visiting the gold mines in Altarzone, Sonora, preparatory to making a report on their condition.

Gen. Haro, formerly Chief Customs Officer on the northern frontier, is dead.

Stanford Has Determined to Resign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—The *Chronicle* will publish tomorrow morning an interview with Leland Stanford in which he says that he has fully determined to resign the Presidency of the Southern Pacific road, and that C. P. Huntington will be chosen to succeed him.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

LOCAL OPTION (WHERE PROHIBITION CAN'T BE ENFORCED) BEATEN.

The House, Sitting in Committee of the Whole, Defeats the Local Option Bill by 51 to 49 votes—Ewart, the Union Labor Independent, Stands by the Republicans—The Debate Leading Up to the Test Vote.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—[Special.]—Local option was beaten by two votes in the Iowa House of Representatives yesterday. The test came at last on the motion to report the local option bill back for indefinite postponement, and the motion to postpone was carried by 51 to 49 votes. The fifty-one were made up of Ewart, the Union Labor Prohibitionist, and the Republicans. They held firm against local option as a substitute to prohibition and carried the day. In the talk in the Committee of the Whole Messrs. Smith of Wapello, Russell, Briggs, and Richman supported the caucus bill, and Messrs. Head, Hobbs, Dobson, and Chase opposed it. Smith of Wapello spoke of the message of Gov. Larrabee in reference to saloons being banished from certain cities. He said he was inclined to believe the statement until he saw that Ottumwa was among the number alluded to. It is true that the eleven licensed saloons of Ottumwa had been banished, but sixty unlicensed saloons had taken their places and were doing more to corrupt the people than did the open saloon. No city whence the saloons had been actually banished would ask for the repeal of the Prohibition law, but the case was altogether different when for every licensed saloon closed there were six places where the sale of liquor was carried on in defiance of law. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principle that the liquor traffic should be regulated by law. He questioned the truth of the Governor's statements that the breweries had been turned into oat-meal factories, etc. As to Blythe's declaration that where the law was not enforced Democratic officials were the executors of the law Mr. Smith said that his city had been governed by Republican officials, who had had full control, and yet the unlawful saloons had increased. It was due to the fact that the prohibitory law had failed to prohibit or regulate the use of intoxicants that the people of Republican Wapello County gave a majority of their votes for Horace Boies for Governor as against a candidate from their own home. The Democratic measure does not demand a repeal of the prohibitory law; it does not ask for a licensed saloon; it simply asks for a law that will allow each locality to deal with the question in its most practical form. He said the amount of liquor consumed had not diminished, but the places of manufacture had been closed and the money expended for liquors was being drained from the State into the pockets of foreign brewers.

WANTED TO HEAR BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Briggs, who followed, said he was sent here by a constituency who wished him to hear both sides of the prohibition question and cast his vote on the side of true temperance. He called attention to the condition of affairs that existed in Council Bluffs and other cities, and claimed that the moral side of the question was in favor of the Democratic position.

Richman closed the debate, claiming the Republicans had dodged the practical issue by delivering temperance lectures. He quoted Neal Dow's utterances to show the failure of prohibition in Maine.

Luke denied that Dow had so pronounced, and a wrangle ensued. The committee then voted to indefinitely postpone.

The committee rose and an attempt was made by the Republicans to force a vote in the House on the committee report. This was resisted by the Democrats, and finally Speaker Hamilton ruled that the bill should go on the calendar. It may be reached before the close of the session or it may not, but if it is reached there seems to be little question that it will be indefinitely postponed by the same vote as that by which the committee disposed of it. Those who had expected the adoption of the bill by the House are now ready to concede that they have small hopes of any change in the prohibitory law by the present Legislature.

EX-GOV. WALDEN'S EXPLANATION.

Ex-Gov. Walden, though supporting the majority report, explained the situation after the House adjourned. "It is another illustration of party pressure," said he. "I am in favor of the present law, but I know many of my Republican colleagues are high license men at heart, and if left free I would have voted for local option, but the majority decreed otherwise, and the will of the caucus is supreme. This is one strong reason why the fifty Republicans stood together for a continuance of the policy that has led to party defeat. Another and perhaps more effective one is that the license Republican members stood in fear of the charge that they had been bribed by the liquor interest, which was certain to come if they followed their convictions instead of the dictation of the caucus.

"The revolt in the Republican party, which has been growing for years, will now receive a fresh impetus. It would not be surprising if the anti-prohibition Republicans should form a separate party organization and put a complete ticket in the field."

The Des Moines conference of the Evangelical association adopted a resolution declaring that "we favor no backward step on the line of prohibition. We hope and pray that our present Legislature will pass no bills derogatory to the movement, and we hereby pledge ourselves to teach by precept and example the principles of total abstinence."

WORK OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

The State Board of Supervisors Bill Passes the Senate.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—[Special.]—The Hendershot bill providing for weighing coal before it is screened and abolishing the provisions of the present law, which permits a different arrangement by contract, was discussed at length in the House yesterday and defeated.

In the Senate the bill providing for the appointment of a State Board of Supervisors for the different State institutions was ordered engrossed. This bill has been under discussion for nearly a week, and is one of the most important measures that have been brought up this session. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, of a State Board of Supervisors consisting of four members, two of whom shall be from each of the leading political parties, and one of the members from each of these two parties shall be an expert bookkeeper and accountant. The Governor shall be ex-officio member for the purpose of presiding and casting the deciding vote in case of a tie. The members of the board shall each be entitled to a salary of $1,000 per annum and all actual and necessary expenses. They shall also appoint a secretary at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum. The board shall have full power at all times to examine the financial and other conditions of the several State institutions, including the penitentiaries, reform schools, orphans' home, soldiers' home, insane hospitals, institutions for feeble minded, deaf and dumb, blind, the State University, agricultural college, normal school, and any other institution receiving financial aid from the State. They are required to inspect these institutions at least once every six months and report to the Governor and Legislature and to prescribe the forms of records and accounts to be kept by the various institutions. They will pass upon all accounts, and prevent the payment of funds from the State Treasury to any institution whose accounts are not satisfactory.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $2,500 for the relief of Mrs. A. Neet, whose husband was killed at Reinbeck last September while assisting an officer to arrest two tramps.

The Senate bill providing for the taxing of the stock of savings banks in the place where the bank is located was passed by the House.

Elections in Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 6.—[Special.]—The election tomorrow promises to be red hot. Democrats have fused with Prohibitionists and single-tax men in order to get control of the Board of Education and Common Council.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 6.—[Special.]—There are two complete tickets, Citizens' and Prohibition, in the field for tomorrow. In addition there are many independent candidates. For Recorder and for Treasurer there are five candidates each.

Supplementary Rhode Island Elections.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—The supplementary election yesterday for First and Fourth Representatives resulted in the election of two Democrats—William P. Clarke by 73 majority and Andrew K. Quinn by 38 majority. It is possible that the election is not legal as it was held under the old voting system, instead of under the provisions of the new ballot law. If the House of Representatives is Democratic, as it probably is, the Democrats probably will not raise the issue, but the Republicans may appeal to the Supreme Court to decide as to their legality.

Greene County (Ill.) Democrats.

CARROLLTON, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—Reports from Democratic primaries in Greene County yesterday indicate that James B. Ward is indorsed as Congressional candidate by about 800 majority over Scott Wike, F. M. Fishback receives the indorsement as candidate for Representative.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic party managers here are considerably exercised over the news of the Greene County primaries' instruction for J. B. Ward of Carrollton for Congress against Scott Wike. It is conceded this means the latter's defeat in his ambition to serve a second term in Congress, as Adams and Brown Counties will undoubtedly unite with Greene County against Wike.

Democrats Win at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 6.—[Special.]—The Democrats elected Charles A. Ficke Mayor yesterday by about 1,000 majority. They also elected City Treasurer and Assessor. The Republicans get the City Clerk by a good majority. The Democratic nominee, having bolted the ticket one year ago, was badly cut. The Democrats elected all the Aldermen, which makes the Council stand nine Democrats to three Republicans, the three Republicans holding over. The temperance question played no part in the contest, the Republican candidate for Mayor being a license man and the party in its convention having declared for license. They put no candidate in the field until two days ago.

Trouble for Alabama Democrats.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6.—[Special.]—It is probable that the political campaign in Alabama this year will bring about the most bitter contest since 1876, when the Democrats elected George S. Houston Governor. A vigorous war has been waged on R. F. Kolb, at present State Agricultural Commissioner, and a candidate for Governor, by the Democratic press and politicians. Kolb is supported by the Farmers' Alliance, which now has a membership of 85,000 in this State. He poses as a Democratic candidate, and proposes to commit his fate to the State Democratic Convention, but if he is not nominated he will probably run on a farmers' ticket.

Landon Indorses Gov. Hoard.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Hoard has received, among scores of others from all parts of the country, the following characteristic letter:

ON THE TRAIN, down in Illinois, April 4.—My Dear Governor: If you knew how every intelligent man in the United States is talking about you today you would be proud and lofty. What a speech was that Waukesha talk! Your praises are in everybody's mouth. You are right. The bill is right, and America and the American people will stand by you. Yours heartily,
MELVILLE D. LANDON ("Eli Perkins").

Richland County Democrats.

OLNEY, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic county convention was held here yesterday. The Hon. Ed S. Wilson was authorized to select the delegates to the State convention to support his candidacy for State Treasurer. The delegates to the Congressional convention were instructed to vote for the renomination of George W. Fithean. Delegates to the judicial convention were uninstructed, but will vote for John W. Burton for Appellate Clerk and Frank W. Havell for Supreme Clerk. The Senatorial delegates go instructed for the renomination of Capt. John L. Cochenour for Representative. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Palmer for Senator.

Sangamon County (Ill.) Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Sangamon Democratic County Convention will convene in this city April 12. The outlook is good for a bitter factional fight for county patronage. This has heretofore been controlled by a city ring. The Springer and Palmer factions both have candidates and both are making a hot and bitter contest. The nominations for the Legislature seem to be pretty definitely settled to go to E. L. Merritt, a brother of Tom Merritt, and Frank H. Jones, both of this city.

Massac County (Ill.) Republicans.

METROPOLIS, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Republican primary election was held here yesterday. It resulted in the nomination of the following for Massac County offices: Benjamin O. Jones, Judge; Robert Barham, Sheriff; Samuel Atwell, County Clerk; Green Smith, Assessor and Treasurer; Joshua Reynolds, Superintendent of Schools; Henry Arensman, County Commissioner. Delegates to the State convention were not selected.

Lawrence County (Ill.) Democrats.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic Central Committee of Lawrence County yesterday called a primary for April 26 and selected delegates to the Congressional convention. The delegates are all for George W. Fithian, the present Congressman.

Carlyle (Ill.) Republican League.

CARLYLE, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Carlyle Republican League met last night and elected officers as follows: President, M. J. O'Hornett; Vice-President, John Rut; W. H. Norris, Secretary; F. Brink, Assistant Secretary; J. M. Yonker, Treasurer. Executive Committee, S. W. Baird, H. Bender, J. W. Maddux, and M. M. Maddux.

St. Paul Prohibitionists.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists and Sunday-closing people held a convention last night and put a full municipal ticket in the field. Newton R. Frost, a leading business man, is named for Mayor.

Johnson County Republican Convention.

VIENNA, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Republican Central Committee of Johnson County has called a mass convention to meet in this city April 21 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Congressional and Senatorial conventions. Republican primaries to nominate county officers are to be held May 3.

Today's Elections in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—[Special.]—Elections will take place in all the cities, villages, and townships of Ohio tomorrow. Interest centers in the result in Cincinnati, where a bitter fight is being waged.

Jo Daviess County's Democratic Board.

GALENA, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—Complete returns from all the townships in this county show that last Tuesday's election resulted in giving the Democrats a majority of one in the Board of Supervisors.

NOT ALLOWED TO INSULT SAM RANDALL.

How the Veteran Congressman Is Respected by His Rough and Ready Constituents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—[Special.]—A group of Congressmen at the Arlington were talking about Samuel J. Randall, when ex-Governor Curtin told the following to show how highly Mr. Randall's rough and ready constituents thought of him. When the late D. M. Fox was Mayor of Philadelphia St. Clair A. Mulholland was his Chief of Police. He is now a well-known painter. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was unable to manage the roughs then on the force. One of Fox's policemen was on the stand in court one day as accuser of a citizen who had been indicted for assault and battery on an officer. The "cop" testified as follows:

"I saw that 'ere mon settin' on Sam Randall's steps when I wuz awalkin' by his house. 'You're settin' on Sam Randall's steps, be jabers,' sez I. 'Phat uv that,' sez he. 'Is his steps any better than no ayther mon's.' 'Hey,' sez I, 'phat's that ye be afther sayin'! Git off of Sam Randall's steps,' sez I, 'an' when he sez he'll not I fetched him a clip over the ear wid me club an' runned him in.'"

"But now about the assault?" the Judge asked.

"Sure, yer Honor, an' that wuz it. He insulted Sam Randall an' I runned him in, yer Honor."

Confederate Veterans Decorate Southern Graves.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—Confederate Decoration Day attracted thousands of visitors to the cemeteries today. The Ladies' Confederate Monumental Association, the Confederate Veteran organizations, Sons of Veterans, and the Citizens Soldiery in uniform participated. The Grand Army of the Republic did not take part as no invitation was issued.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

WITH MUSIC AND FLOWERS

CHURCH CELEBRATIONS OF THE FEAST OF THE RESURRECTION.

Impressive Services Throughout the City—Altars Beautified by Easter Decorations—Musical Programs of a High Order in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches Drew Immense Congregations—The Festival Made More Elaborate than Ever Before.

All over the Christian world, wherever the Gregorian calendar prevails, the faithful yesterday celebrated the feast of the resurrection. In Eastern Europe, as the sun peeped through the chancel windows of the little village church, he found the priest at the altar chanting: "Christ is risen, alleluia!" and as more and more of Christendom glowed in the shine of the day star the response swelled: "He is risen, indeed, alleluia!"

In splendid cathedral, in lowly mission chapel, with thunderous organ blast, or with the low murmur of the grateful heart, amid pomp and ceremony or amid the poorest attempt to beautify the altars of the Most High God, went up the same anthem: "Now is Christ risen from the dead; therefore let us keep the feast." It was the triumph of the defeated, the victory of the beaten, the apotheosis of the wandering reformer, arrested like a common thief, tortured to death between two highwaymen. He triumphed from the tree. He was King upon the cross, and the anniversary of his rising from among the dead is celebrated all over the world. The names of those who suppressed "the seditious fellow" are preserved only by his history. Easter is a feast of the common people. Therefore it is that the Church sings: "Christ is risen, alleluia," and the people respond: "He is risen, indeed, alleluia."

It also is the spring festival, and everywhere flowers bloomed on the altars of the churches. An old rule is that everybody must wear something new Easter-Day, so all the young men put on their new suits which came home from the tailor's Saturday night, and all the women wore their new bonnets. It was a nice warm spring day, and light overcoats were none too light. The drops of rain which fell from time to time were warm, and the grass grew greener momently. "The world itself kept Easter-Day," as the medieval poet Venantius sang of old.

HIGH CHURCH CELEBRATION.

Never was there a more beautiful Easter service in the parish of the Ascension than yesterday at the solemn mass at 11 o'clock. The altar was gorgeous. Between the six tall mass-candles stood vases of palms with stalks of lilium grandiflorum. Amid the candelabra of lesser lights were bouquets of annunciation lilies, callas, hyacinths, spiræa, and lilies of the valley, all white flowers, in honor of the day. From the throne on which stood the altar-cross down on each side of the tabernacle was draped white satin and tulle, as if the altar were a bride.

The vestments were those used only on the highest festivals. The chasuble worn by the celebrant, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, bore on its orphrey an embroidered representation of the risen Lord. The dalmatic worn by the deacon, the Rev. Father Upjohn, and the tunicle worn by the subdeacon, Mr. Charles Bowles, were new and were never used before. They were of white silk, brocaded with figures of doves and palm branches, orphreyed with old-rose satin and gold-thread designs, lined with old-rose gros-grain and adorned with cordons of the same shade made expressly for these vestments. They are the gift of Mrs. Pierce of Lake View. In the solemn procession the celebrant wore the cloth-of-gold festival cope, whose hood is embroidered with Easter lilies.

The music was festal. This church makes a specialty of always presenting Gounod's mass of St. Cecilia at Easter. It is considered to be the most devotional work of this composer, and it was said yesterday that it had never before been sung so well. Mrs. Katzenberger sang the treble solos, the Rev. Father Upjohn and C. E. Eyles the tenor solos. Mr. A. Hale sung the bass in the Incarnatus trio and Mr. Swickerath the baritone solo in the "Gloria in Excelsis." The "Kyrie" was from Gounod's "Mass of the Sacred Heart," and the offertorium was a "Salve Regina" arranged by Prof. G. Katzenberger for violin (played by Gustav Luders), piano (played by Mrs. W. H. Smith), and organ (played by Prof. Katzenberger, who is also the choirmaster). Being a high festival there was a solemn procession around the church. The acolytes were vested in scarlet cassocks and lace albs, which made it all a brilliant spectacle. Luigi Carciotto was master of ceremonies; Harley Hibbard, censer-bearer; Peter Goos, boat-bearer; Harold Dyer, Albert Buschwah, Horace Clark, and Reginald Kidd, torch-bearers; and Master Dayton, banner-bearer. The music for the processional was the plain song tune, "O, Sons and Daughters," which was old when King Canute bade his oarsmen row near the shore that he might hear the monks of Ely sing.

The rector, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, preached a short sermon from the altar steps, reminding the people that as the ancient Israelites passed from under the lintels of their doors, sprinkled with the blood of the paschal lamb, so God was calling now to them, having passed under the blood-stained cross of Good Friday to go on to the risen life of Easter. He drew a lesson from the cross which shone from the full moon of the paschal feast and bade all go forth to a life based upon the Easter greeting, "Christ is risen."

THE REV. CHARLES CONKLIN'S FAREWELL.

The Church of the Redeemer, at Robey street and Warren avenue, never presented a more attractive appearance than yesterday morning. The altar was decorated with smilax, roses, and lilies of the valley. An interesting musical program, including three Easter anthems, had been prepared and was rendered in excellent style. Yet it was a sad occasion, for it was to be the last Sunday that the congregation would listen to its beloved pastor, the Rev. Charles Conklin, who is about to leave for Boston. He had the satisfaction on this occasion of admitting twenty-five new members.

In his farewell remarks Mr. Conklin said his feelings were such that he would not trust himself to speak at length. He would say that no consideration but ill-health could have induced him to leave the field in which he loved to labor. He hoped to find better health in his new pastorate and felt sure that he left the congregation in the hands of one certainly as well able to attend to it as himself.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH CROWDED.

St. James' Episcopal Church was crowded clear to the outer doors, many people being unable to get in at all. The pewholders were admitted by a side entrance before the main doors were thrown open.

There were no floral decorations in the body of the church, but the chancel was handsomely decorated with white roses, lilies, and smilax. There were great banks of these flowers on the altar and on either side of it. There was also festoons of smilax interspersed with roses and lilies.

The Rev. W. H. Vibbert, D. D., conducted the services and preached the sermon. The choral service, under the direction of F. W. Smedley, was exceptionally good.

A large congregation attended the Easter services at Calvary Episcopal Church, on Western avenue, near Monroe street. There were communion services at 6 and at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and at 10:45 o'clock there was a grand choral celebration of the holy communion. It opened with a processional hymn. The boy choir of thirty-eight voices joined in this with much effect, reflecting credit on the choirmaster, E. C. Lawton. Then followed a carol composed by A. H. Pond, the introit by Humphreys; Gounod's "Kyrie," Haynes' "Credo," and the hymn, "Christ, the Lord Is Risen Today."

The offertory anthem was excellently rendered, as were Gounod's "Sanctus," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei." Then came the "Gloria in Excelsis" of Haynes and the recessional hymn to the tune of Würtemberg. Among the interesting features of the program were a tenor solo by E. A. Mudge and a soprano solo by Glenn Hall. The Rev. W. H. Moore preached the sermon and celebrated the communion.

EASTER DAY AT KENWOOD.

At St. Paul's Episcopal, Kenwood, the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector, every seat was occupied. The decorations were handsome, and consisted of lilies and other flowers in pots, cut blossoms, and drapings of smilax. The music, rendered by the surpliced boy choir under the direction of Frederic A. Self, organist and choirmaster, was quite elaborate. The processional hymn was "Christ, the Lord, is Risen Again." The choral service was Tallis'. Other features were: Te Deum, Dykes, in F; Jubilate, Tours, in F; Hymn, "Jesus Christ Is Risen Today, Alleluia;" Nicene Creed, Dykes, in F; Hymn, "The Strife Is O'er, the Battle Done, Alleluia;" Offertory Anthem, "Mercy and Truth Are Met Together," B. Tours; Recessional Hymn, "Jerusalem, the Golden;" Postlude, Fantasia, in C, B. Tours. The rector's sermon was on the text: "As it began to dawn towards the first day of the week." Bishop McLaren will administer the rite of confirmation Tuesday evening.

The Sunday-school services were held at 4 o'clock. The anthem was "O Give Thanks Unto the Lord," Goss; the Postlude offertory in C, L. Wely.

The Easter offering, which was large, will probably go towards the formation of a fund of a new church. St. Paul's is now thirty years old, and though the present edifice, which was built in 1869, has been several times enlarged of late years, every sitting is taken and something must be done to make room for the hundreds of applicants.

St. Mark's, Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, was crowded to the doors. The decorations were many and effective. The musical program rendered by the choir-boys was elaborate. The offertory included a new $5,000 organ, used yesterday for the first time.

BISHOP M'LAREN PREACHES.

The altar of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington boulevard and Peoria street, was very simply but tastefully decorated with white lilies and roses for communion and the high Easter celebration of yesterday. The surpliced choir of fifty boys sang the services. After the anthem, "Christ Being Raised," by Webb, the Rt. Rev. M. E. McLaren, Bishop of the diocese, delivered an eloquent sermon upon "The Beauty of the Easter Festival." He was assisted by the Rev. Luther Pardee and by the Rev. George S. Todd.

The cozy interior of St. Andrew's, corner of Washington boulevard and Robey street, was not equal to the numbers who desired to attend its beautiful Easter service. The altar was covered with white Easter lilies brought from Bermuda expressly for yesterday's celebration. The rector, the Rev. William C. De Witt, conducted the services. In the music the voice of Master Fred Thompson added greatly to the beauty of the service.

To the crowded congregation at the Church of the Epiphany on Ashland boulevard the Rev. T. N. Morrison spoke yesterday from the text, "Who is this that comes from Edom with garments dyed with blood? It is the righteous one, mighty to save." In the Easter service he was assisted by Prof. Gold, S. T. D. The chancel contained two immense banks of flowers placed on either side of the altar, the latter being surrounded by growing plants and surmounted by a large cross composed of white Easter lilies.

The Church of St. Clement, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, put on its usual Easter festival garb yesterday. The altar and pulpit were robed in white and on the altar were vases of calla lilies and candles. At 10:30 matins and a high celebration of the eucharist filled the little church to the doors, the Rev. Canon J. H. Knowles being the celebrant. The boy choir rendered the Easter music effectively. The service was full choral.

The services at Grace Episcopal Church on Wabash avenue seemed to be the great attraction yesterday, for though it had been announced that the admission at the 11 o'clock service would be by ticket, yet long before that hour the sidewalk was blocked by a throng of people anxious to get in. The decorations of the church, though mainly confined to the chancel, were beautiful in the extreme. They were nearly all tributes of love and respect to deceased relatives and friends. The choir, numbering seventy boys and men, with Blatchford Kavanagh as the soloist, sang the Easter music in excellent style. The Rev. Clinton Locke conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. John Carr.

AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The celebration of Easter at the Cathedral of the Holy Name was made memorable by the presence of the venerable Archbishop Feehan, who conducted high mass before a congregation that crowded the vast edifice in every corner. It was a musical festival of a high order, the preparation for which had taken weeks of rehearsal. The floral decorations were elaborate and beautiful. An eloquent sermon on the subject of the resurrection was preached by Father Prince, a Jesuit priest.

At the Church of the Holy Angels, on Oakwood boulevard, the Rev. Father D. A. Tighe, pastor, there were masses every hour from 5 o'clock in the morning to noon, and a vesper service at 4 o'clock. The parishioners brought many floral offerings which were placed upon the altars. High mass was said at 11 o'clock, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Zahm, Notre Dame, Ind.

An immense congregation heard mass at the Holy Family Church on Twelfth street. An orchestra led by Mr. H. H. Thiele assisted the regular choir in the service. M. L. Mutter officiated at the organ. The mass selected was Messe Sallemnelle. The soloists were: Soprano, Miss M. Callahan; alto, Miss C. O'Leary; tenors, Mr. J. J. Wynne and Mr. Will Barron; bass, Mr. J. J. Phelan. Father Hennibausen was the celebrant and the Rev. S. J. Kelly preached the Easter sermon. The altar decorations were of an especially tasteful character.

The Easter services at St. Mary's Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, were of the usual festival nature. The congregation was a large one and tried the full capacity of the church. The high altar with its white hangings, blazing lights, and beautiful bouquets of lilies and evergreens, look very handsome. High mass commenced at 10:45, the celebrant being the Rev. Father J. Gillan, with the Rev. Father E. A. Murphy deacon and P. Dwyer sub-deacon.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church, Wabash avenue and Thirtieth street, was appropriately decorated with bouquets of white blossoms. The Easter lilies were high above the candles on the altar. Father Hugh McGuire, the parish priest, was assisted by Father McDonald, Father Croak, Father McCann, and forty-eight acolytes.

At St. Malachy's an elaborate program, including Cherubini's coronation mass, was given with the innovation of an orchestra.

OTHER EASTER CELEBRATIONS.

McVicker's Theater was packed at the Easter services of the People's Church. Standing-room was at a premium.

The stage presented a charming picture. Along the proscenium ran a dense row of pot plants, over which were strung wreaths of leaves and flowers. Over a gate in the center there stood out in relief in bright, red roses the words: "Christ Is Risen." Out of the bed of green leaves and flowers rose the chorus of the children of the Sunday-school and their teachers, in merry colors, occupying the entire stage.

The children gave some recitations from the Scriptures and sang "Sweet Easter Bells" and "Easter Tide." The infant class sang "The Promised Land." Lyon's orchestra played several numbers and the services concluded with the hymn, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come," sung by the congregation. Dr. Thomas' sermon was brief. He spoke of the miracle of resurrection going on about man all the time, not once only in times of old. He identified resurrection with evolution in pointing out the progress of the world. He mingled a touch of sweet sadness with the joyous sentiment by making the day one on which to remember those who had died to be resurrected in a happier land.

The floral decorations at Central Music-Hall consisted of a large bank of lilies, interspersed with foliage, behind which Prof. Swing stood while delivering his sermon.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, at Adams street and Winchester avenue, was crowded yesterday morning. Flowers in great profusion were to be seen everywhere within the pretty edifice. The pulpit and reading desk were covered with heavy bouquets of rare lilies, roses, and geraniums. Bishop Fallows preached a short but effective sermon.

The floral decorations at St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church were simple, yet beautiful and appropriate. The usual Easter service used by the church was conducted by the Rev. Lewis, the songs being sung by the regular choir. In the evening the Easter services of the Sunday-school were held.

Corbin Will Hold His Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—The *Ledger* tomorrow will say: "The Reading railroad settlement consummated last week has given rise to various unfounded reports relative to President Corbin. By that settlement the litigation against the management of the company is withdrawn, and Messrs. Dolan and Gibson will Wednesday next be elected managers of the company. We are authorized to contradict the rumors that have been set afloat relative to a change in the Presidency. No such proposition would at any time have been entertained."

Sold Out to the Trust.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Voorhees Starch and Refining company of this city has disposed of its large plant to the recently organized trust. The consideration is reported to be $300,000. C. L. English, cashier of the First National Bank, and D. W. Voorhees Jr. will complete the transfer this week in New York.

A Judge's Fatal Fall.

MONCTON, N. B., April 6.—Judge Botsford fainted and fell backwards through the second story window in the Moncton Club last evening and sustained internal injuries which resulted in death today. He was 77 years of age and the pioneer member of the Royal Arch Masons, belonging to the lodge bearing his name.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

BUSINESS OF THE LAST WEEK IN THE STOCK MARKETS OF EUROPE.

On the London Stock Exchange Business During the First Part of the Week Was Encouragingly Active—Vienna Speculators Waiting to See the Result of Bismarck's Dismissal—Last Week's Clearings.

LONDON, April 6.—Discount during the last week was quoted at 2¾@3. Money was in good demand. The dividends to be distributed Tuesday will give a good supply to meet market requirements. The *Economist* says that, although the directors of the Bank of England refrained from reducing the bank rate last week, it is evident that a reduction will be made next week. On the Stock Exchange business was steady although dealers had to face a fast market, the exchange closing Thursday until Tuesday next. Business in the first part of the week was encouragingly active in spite of the holiday influence, and the tone was good throughout. Foreign securities improved because on the Berlin boerse the liquidation was easier than was expected, and on the Paris bourse speculation increased, the success of the Russian conversion having emboldened French operators. The large banks have become not averse to higher quotations pending the early issue of the French loan and other conversion schemes. French financiers having made proposals to Turkey with reference to a conversion scheme, it is believed that the French opposition to the Egyptian conversion scheme is about to be withdrawn. Peruvian bondholders have formed a registered bondholder's corporation, limited, to carry out the conversion of the Peruvian national debt. The conversion has been intrusted to Roberts, Lubbock & Co. Anthony Gibbs has purchased the bonds of the new corporation and will soon issue them. Silver was very strong, although stationary, at 43⅞. American railroad securities showed improvement. Reading advanced 1 on the announcement of the Corbin compromise. Other American securities show increases for the week as follows: Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅜; do. seconds, ¼; Erie, ⅛; Erie seconds, 1; Illinois Central, ¾; St. Paul common, ⅛; New York Central, ⅜. American bonds were active but firm.

PARIS, April 6.—On the bourse during last week rentes were firm. Eiffel Tower shares have risen 50f. The Crédit Lyonnais and the Crédit Industrial have contracted to issue a 4 per cent Portuguese loan of £2,000,000.

BERLIN, April 6.—On the boerse the tone was very good last week owing to more favorable reports from the mining districts. The new era is expected to produce many economic changes. The Bavarian Government has proposed to the Bundesrath to abolish duties on live stock. A syndicate headed by the Deutsche Bank is negotiating for the purchase of the Orient railway lines.

VIENNA, April 6.—Prices on the boerse were firm during the week past. However, fears of what the German Emperor's impetuous character may prompt him to do continued to check all enterprise.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Last Week's Exchanges Compared with the Same Week in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 574,228,087	....	19.2
Boston	84,001,764	...	11.2
Philadelphia	65,774,308	....	17.6
Chicago	69,603,000	19.5	....
St. Louis	21,996,729	21.6	....
Pittsburg	14,430,846	10.3	....
San Francisco	17,879,283	3.7	....
Baltimore	12,681,749	....	0.8
Cincinnati	12,304,650	4.2	....
Kansas City	10,142,855	14.8	....
New Orleans	7,737,054	....	21.5
Louisville	8,324,886	4.2	....
Denver	5,954,359	76.8	....
Detroit	5,072,559	6.1	....
Omaha	5,951,176	25.7	....
Milwaukee	5,041,000	6.0	....
Providence	4,653,900	....	11.9
Cleveland	4,998,807	33.7	....
Minneapolis	3,191,236	..	20.1
St. Paul	3,347,310	....	8.7
Columbus	3,119,600	6.8	....
Memphis	2,198,897	....	26.8
Dallas	2,254,626	3.6	....
Hartford	2,070,808	1.5	....
Richmond	2,161,163	2.6	....
Indianapolis	2,120,145	22.5	...
Fort Worth	2,081,897	38.1	....
Duluth	1,659,000	....	5.3
St. Joseph	1,390,083	14.8	....
Galveston	1,245,866	30.4	...
Washington	3,677,107	55.5	....
Peoria	1,559,583	8.5	....
New Haven	1,310,225	2.3	....
Springfield	1,195,040	....	3.1
Worcester	1,064,629	....	1.4
Portland, Me.	1,230,101	26.3	...
Sioux City	936,349	47.5	....
Wilmington	878,176	7.9	....
Grand Rapids	749,441	31.4	....
Syracuse	557,649	3.8	....
Wichita	756,028	0.8	...
Norfolk	698,153	....	7.5
Tacoma	799,485	103.1	....
Lowell	625,000	....	2.6
Los Angeles	686,181	...	25.6
Des Moines	810,098	8.0	....
Chattanooga	595,800	38.3	....
Lexington, Ky	539,438	32.2	...
New Bedford	550,039	13.7	....
Topeka	373,062	....	16.9
Montreal	7,402,949	2.3	....
*Buffalo	6,765,517	....	....
*Portland, Ore.	2,066,840	....	....
*Salt Lake	1,878,054	....	....
*Seattle, Wash.	1,196,195	....	....
*Birmingham	307,651	....	....
Total	$ 983,982,155	....	12.3
Outside New York	$ 409,754,068	....	0.3

*Not included in totals; no clearing-house at this time last year.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Speculators Find Both Good and Bad Business—The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—Speculation assumed a sort of crescendo last week, starting with almost nothing in the early days, running up to respectable proportions in the midweek and tapering off again at the close. The advance was due to the general belief that money would be easier after the April settlements and that at least a temporary rise in bonds and stocks would result from reinvestments and a lower interest rate.

Yesterday's bank statement fell like a wet blanket on the hopes of the trading fraternity and led to the reaction which marked the close. It convinced them that the money question is still a vital one to speculators. However, the return flow of money to be reflected in next Saturday's statement may put them in better spirits.

The centralizing tendency leading to consolidations and closer alliances among the railways was emphasized by the Vanderbilt lines securing control of the Mackey system and by the East Tennessee's purchase of a controlling interest in the Erlanger system. The constant lessening of the cost of operating the railway system of the country as a whole, the absence of wildcat building, the continued splendid traffic returns, and the prospects of a successful reshaping of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association are all elements which tend to make railway securities more secure and more remunerative.

Prices are higher all round than they were one week ago. Atchison has been in the front of the improvement, and it is certain that New England—which has passed through its time of trial and is again prosperous—is taking back much of the Atchison which it sold out under stress.

MADE SPECULATORS NERVOUS.

Prices Irregular on 'Change in Chicago—Puts and Calls for Today.

Trading on 'Change was active Saturday. Prices were irregular and speculators nervous. May wheat opened at 79¼@79⅜. It worked up slowly to 79⅝. During this time the principal buyers were McCormick & Co., Poole-Sherman, E. A. Driver, and to a moderate extent B. P. Hutchinson. Pardridge also appeared as a buyer at about 79¾, while brokers who usually act for Ream, Roche, and Cudahy were the principal sellers. After hesitating a short time at 79⅝ there was a sudden advance to 80¼, in which Hutchinson's principal brokers took a prominent part. The price was jerked back and forth several times between 80¼ and 80 and then spurted rapidly to 80½, the highest point for the day. There was an easier feeling toward the close, the last quotations being 79⅞@79⅞. On the curb there were sales at 79⅞ and that price was bid later. Puts for Monday sold at 79¼, 79¼, 79⅜, and calls at from 80¼ and 80⅜ to 80⅝, the latest being 80⅛.

WHO WAS PETER GETSE?

A QUEER FIND IN AN EMPTY BOAT ON THE LAKE OFF EDGEWATER.

To All Appearances Peter Was a Lovesick Youth Who Committed Suicide, but He Cannot Be Located—Democratic Aldermen Waging a Bitter War for Places on the Council Committees—Resolutions Adopted by Socialists—Other Local Matters.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Fred C. Parker, engineer of the Lake View Water-Works at Edgewater, saw out in the lake a mile or more a dark object, which his keen eye discerned to be a rowboat, to all appearances empty. He promptly sent out two men in a boat. They found it empty of everything but a piece of a sail and a small bottle containing three notes written in a cramped hand on rough paper. The longest read as follows:

EASTER SUNDAY, CHICAGO, April 6.—Dear Brother Alfred: I telephoned for you to meet me this morning at 8 o'clock at the foot of Grace street, Lake View, but it seems to me that you seem to agree with the folks, and everybody is down on me for loving Maud (my dear Maud). I have made up my mind to drown myself, so good-by to all. Your loving brother.
PETER GETSE.

The second letter was addressed to the object of his love:

My Dear Maud: I am sorry to take this desperate way of killing myself, but it seems to be my only salvation. So goodby, my sweet and only Maud. Give Mike my best wishes. Your loving
PETER.

The third paper was a copy of the telephone message:

Al: Your brother Peter wishes to see you tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the Grace street boat house. Please telephone answer.

Mr. Parker referred his find to Lieut. Gordon of the Thirty-fourth Precinct Police Station and that officer and Capt. Schuettler began an investigation to find out who Peter Getse was or had been. No such name could be found in the directory and a thorough search failed to reveal any trace of a family of that name or show where the boat had been rented. The Grace street boat-house is a public one, but the one in which the letters were found did not belong there. Up to a late hour the police had not been able to find any clew to the mystery.

WRANGLING DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN

Fighting for Places on the Council Committees—Municipal Notes.

It begins to look as though there may be a bolt from the Democratic Aldermanic caucus. The committee nominated Saturday is not satisfactory to a considerable minority. Burke of the Sixth Ward expected to be a member. His rival, Gahan, got the place instead, and his arch enemy, Hickey, was also put on. This will make Gahan Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. Hickey wants to be Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. His claim to the place is based on the fact that as a member of the State Board of Equalization he became acquainted with railroad men. Cullerton, Weber, Kelly, and other conservative Democrats do not care to take the risk of recommending such a man as Hickey for the head of an important committee.

There is also a conflict over the Chairmanship of the Committee on Gas. Ryan wants it; so do Powers, German, and Dan Long.

The Democrats are disturbed over the fact that they had only thirty-two members in their caucus Saturday. They now know that they cannot rely on Goldzier or Muelhoefer. If the latter should act with the Republicans the Council would be a tie, but the Mayor's casting vote would enable them to organize.

The Democratic sub-committee appointed Saturday held some informal conferences yesterday, which resulted in nothing except wrangling. The members will meet this morning at the City Clerk's office for conference.

The Health Department will advertise today for bids for the scavenger work. The policy will be to give independent contracts for each ward. The bids will be opened and the contracts awarded April 19.

Two new schools, the Sheldon avenue and the George H. Thomas school on Belden avenue, will be opened in May. The new Marquette school has already been opened, and the addition to the Clarke school is making good progress, and will probably be opened by Sept. 1. The Thomas school will accommodate 900 additional pupils. The Sheldon avenue will accommodate 725.

The licenses of the following saloonkeepers have been revoked: Frank Reidmuller, No. 82 Sherman street; Patrick O'Donnell, No. 3837 South Halsted street, and John Dalton, No. 97 Sholto street.

FRIENDLY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Col. Clowry Says the Western Union Has Always Fought the Bucket-Shops.

Col. R. C. Clowry, Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Western Union, said last evening:

"The President of the Chicago Board of Trade is in error when he states that his predecessors found the Western Union Telegraph company the greatest obstacle in the way of the breaking up of the bucket-shops. The Western Union company, in fact, has done more than the Board of Trade. When the war was inaugurated the telegraph company fought them in the courts to dissolve their injunction, and was successful in eleven cases outside of Chicago, closing the bucket-shops in each suit. These cases were carried on wholly at the expense of the telegraph company. The only case where it was unsuccessful was in the City of Chicago, where its attorney coöperated with the attorney of the Board of Trade.

After the telegraph company had closed all of the outside bucket-shops the Board of Trade managers changed their policy and practically removed restrictions from the distribution of the quotations for a time.

This action greatly embarrassed the telegraph company. The policy of the board was a second time changed and the quotations were withheld from all but members of the Board of Trade. The effect of these changes of policy has been to greatly discourage trading on the Chicago quotations and to reduce the revenues of the telegraph companies for this business to a minimum. My opinion has always been that the telegraph companies would secure three or four times more revenue if these shops were closed, and we could return to the old system of telegraphing every transaction to Chicago. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the telegraph companies in dealing with the board is the fact that the board changes its entire management once a year.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Rehearsing the Kirmess Dance.

The Komoi, or festival of dances, which is to be given April 17, 18, and 19 by the Kirmess Association, was in part rehearsed Saturday afternoon at Emerson Hall. The graceful Swiss dance, by girls and boys, and the baby dance, by little ones, were gone through so satisfactorily as to delight all who witnessed them. This novelty in charity entertainments is under the patronage of Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Nelson Ludington, Mrs. John A. Roche, Mrs. Nelson Morris, Mrs. Andrew McNally, Mrs. Magnussen Jewett, Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Peter Studebaker, Mrs. John P. Altgeld, Mrs. Harry Duval, Mrs. G. C. Paoli, Mrs. H. M. Thomas, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mrs. J. Christie, Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. C. H. Holmes, Mrs. Ferd Peck, Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mrs. C. L. Raymond, Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mrs. James Hoyne, Mrs. Otto Young, Mrs. Benjamin Allen, and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson.

Socialistic Resolutions.

At the meeting of Socialists yesterday Prof. Orchardson introduced a resolution setting forth that if ministers were moral men and could reason without attempting to reconcile science and religion they would help change society. The meeting formally resolved that it was "drivelling folly for theologians to preach the golden rule to men who have loved ones and who know that the practice of it will lead them all straight to the poorhouse."

Tommy Morgan declared that the preachers were no more to blame for present social wrongs than were those in the audience who last week voted the Republican or Democratic tickets.

Prof. Orchardson introduced a resolution to the effect that he hoped the Emperor William had the socialistic philosophy. Mr. Cook wanted to add that, inasmuch as there was a report that the Czar had been shot at and hit, "be it resolved that they hoped he had."

A poem was read ridiculing the "fashionable solemnity" of Easter church services.

Dr. Clevinger's Queer Suit.

Dr. S. V. Clevinger, specialist in insanity and nervous cases, is suing Attorney J. S. Kennard for services of a peculiar character. Dr. Clevinger says he used to assist him in damage suits against railroads, would prompt Kennard in asking medical questions, and when required could take the stand. Dr. Clevinger claims that Kennard owes him $535 for three cases.

This suit is a bill to restrain the Northwestern from paying a judgment for $5,000 in favor of August Hintz. Hintz was Kennard's client and was to pay Kennard half. He also owed James W. Brockway $1,500 and has assigned the judgment to him. All these persons were restrained from doing anything about paying or collecting the money.

Dr. Clevinger says that Kennard, having married a wealthy young lady, Miss Isabella B. Braudret, has given up his practice and contemplates leaving the State.

Postal Clerks' Association.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Post-Office Clerks' Association was held Sunday, April 6, at the Government Building. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Among those present were Assistant Postmaster J. M. Hubbard and Superintendent of Mails John A. Montgomery. Both addressed the meeting and congratulated the clerks on their successful organization and said they would assist the clerks in any reasonable manner to better their condition. The clerks propose to ask their Congressmen to vote for the bills now pending.

These bills were introduced by Mr. Ketcham last month and provide that clerks and other employés in all first, second, and third class post-offices be allowed a fifteen days' leave of absence each year with full pay, and that eight consecutive hours' labor shall constitute a day's work, and that the pay shall not be decreased.

Plans of the Gas Trust.

Speaking of a rumor that the Gas Trust intended to reorganize under a New Jersey charter and that a stockholders' meeting was to be held to transfer all stock to a new corporation, President Billings said there was no intention of trying to evade the laws of Illinois. The company was not likely to do anything that the courts would not uphold, he said. The plants and franchises of the Consumers' and the People's companies had not been purchased by any new corporation. They were all included in the Gas Trust, shareholders of which had been called to meet at its office in this city April 24. As stated in the call, the object of the meeting was to consider a change of name.

Mr. Billings spoke of the Charlton suit against the trust, and said he did not think the company would ever be entirely free from litigation.

Cattle Held at the Yards.

The city health inspectors are determined that no meat from lumpy-jawed cattle shall go on the market. There are now penned in the Stock-Yards twenty-four head of cattle thought to be afflicted with the disease. Jacob Hess wants to take the cattle to a slaughter-house and put them in a rendering tank, but the city officials do not want to take any chances in the final disposition of the catttle and refuse to let them go out. They have notified the managers of the different houses that any one allowing a lumpy-jawed animal killed in his house will have his license forfeited.

Money for the New University.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed reports additions last week to the last $100,000 for the Baptist University. Charles L. Colby of the Wisconsin Central railroad subscribed $5,000. About $2,000 was subscribed by Hebrew business-men who are taking an interest in the movement.

One of the first things that will be done after the success of the movement is assured will be the erection of five or six buildings to cost from $25,000 to $50,000. Dr. Goodspeed is anxious to find men who will erect buildings and name them or permit the board of trustees to give each building the donor's name.

To the business-men's subscription $3,000 was added during the week. This now amounts to $43,000.

A Saloonkeeper Cleverly Robbed.

Frank Casdorf, a saloonkeeper at No. 5137 Halsted street, was cleverly robbed of $370 in cash and a check for $600 Saturday night. About 5 o'clock a stranger entered the place and purchasing a drink tendered a $10 bill in payment. This necessitated a visit to a small drawer where Casdorf kept his purse. Then the stranger left a bundle with Casdorf to keep and drove away.

Some time later two well dressed young strangers entered and began playing pool. Soon afterwards the first stranger drove up and called Casdorf to bring out the bundle. Casdorf did so and then took a drink to the stranger in the buggy. When Casdorf returned the pool-players quit, squared their account, and left. A little later Casdorf discovered that his purse was gone.

Marcus C. Stearns' Condition.

Marcus C. Stearns, who attempted to commit suicide Saturday at his Michigan-avenue residence, was resting more easily last night. The physicians said the symptoms were all favorable, and he might recover. One bullet is yet in his head in such a position that it is impossible to probe for it. Mr. Stearns was conscious several times yesterday. Blood poisoning may yet set in, however, and the doctors say they will be unable to predict with any degree of certainty for about forty-eight hours.

Items.

The Cook County Memorial Association will ask the Board of Education to arrange patriotic exercises for the public schools before Decoration-Day.

Marion Leonard, who escaped from the Jefferson Asylum and has been trying to keep out ever since by the aid of the chancery courts, was taken back again Saturday night.

The friends of Martin Casse of No. 637 West Ohio street reported his disappearance to the police Saturday afternoon. He is a Frenchman, 83 years old, and little over four feet tall.

The Highland Council met Saturday night and passed a resolution deprecating the introduction of questions of nationality into public enterprises. It was also agreed to turn out Decoration-Day.

Jacob Ettlinger, who failed in 1882, had assets of $5,300 and liabilities of $25,000. Saturday a distribution was made by which the creditors got $4,000, or 16 per cent, the remaining $1,300 going to the assignee and the lawyers.

The Trade and Labor Assembly decided yesterday to get the largest available hall for the lecture of Samuel J. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who will speak on the eight-hour question April 22.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is announced to speak in Chicago April 22 on "The Eight-Hour Workday—Its Enforcement a Moral and Social Necessity." Other speakers are also to be sent out by the federation.

A petition has been filed in the Probate Court by Mrs. Frank Collier asking to have another conservator appointed for her husband. When Mr. Collier was sent to Kankakee his estate was valued at $100,000. Mrs. Collier now values it at $40,000, and says it is in danger of waste and diminution.

Jacob Grohiman, a piano-cover manufacturer at No. 90 Market street, will have to appear before Judge Horton this morning and explain why he declined to permit two girls of the name of Cremer in his employ to appear in answer to subpœnaes to testify in the divorce suit of Addie against Leopold Kline.

Ada Campbell, an authoress and lecturer of Victoria, Australia, began an action Saturday in the United States Circuit Court against the Chicago National Bank, John R. Walsh, Horace Elliott, and A. Urlaub for $25,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. She was taken to the Central Station upon presenting a letter of credit for £100 on a London bank.

The Cronin Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of holding a meeting May 3 in memory of Dr. Cronin, met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the meeting. Addresses were made by John F. Scanlan, O'Neill Russell, John Devoy, and P. McGary. The committee will meet at the same place next Sunday, when a number of sub-committees will be named.

The Executive Committee of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank, K. P., met Saturday evening at the Grand Pacific to arrange for a military ball at Battery D April 23, to raise funds for the encampment at Milwaukee in July. The presentation of "David Garrick" at the Madison Street Theater April 18 and 19 was announced to raise funds for the relief of widows and orphans of members of the order.

Lawrence Barber, a newsboy 15 years old, is at the County Hospital in a serious condition from the effects of a kick said to have been given by Dennis J. Donovan, a bartender at John Long's saloon, Jackson and Dearborn streets. Last evening the boy went to the saloon, where he offered some pictures for sale. Donovan, it is alleged, ordered him out of the place, and because he did not move fast enough kicked him in the abdomen, afterwards throwing him into the street. Four hours after the assault the boy was still unconscious. The bartender was arrested.

A verdict of $5,000 against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway has been recovered by Mrs. Margaret Fitzsimmons, widow of James Fitzsimmons, who was killed at the Sixty-first street crossing, Aug. 23, 1887. The company claimed that the man was negligent in not watching for the train. His attorneys claimed that by a decision of the Supreme Court a man was bound to exercise only ordinary caution in crossing a track. In this case it was shown that the engine was not ringing a bell and that there was no warning from the flagman at the crossing. The verdict was the highest allowed under the law.

Gen. Raum's Work in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—In a report to Secretary Noble upon the business of his office Gen. Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, says that he will be able by the last of May to cause the examination of every claim pending in the office the 1st day of January last, have every claim allowed that is completed, and calls for evidence made in those not completed.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

HELPED HIM TO SUCCESS.

MAYOR CREGIER TELLS WHAT SUNDAY-SCHOOLS DID FOR HIM.

He Addresses Words of Encouragement to the Pupils at Trinity M. E. Church and Informs Them How Upright Principles and Honesty Brought Him to His Present Humble Position—Dr. Barrows' Anniversary Sermon at the First Presbyterian Church.

A little golden-haired tot clambered up the steps leading to the platform of the Sunday-school room of Trinity M. E. Church yesterday afternoon and pinned a bouquet to the lapel of Mayor Cregier's coat. Then the Mayor lifted her up in his arms and kissed her, while the other scholars looked jealous of the honor conferred on the child.

Mayor Cregier had just finished an address to the Sunday-school, in which he had explained that one guided by upright principles, by honesty and integrity, might aspire to the highest place.

"Through the aid of the Sunday-school—and other influences," he said impressively, "I have been able to reach the humble position I now hold."

The Easter exercises began with the regular session of the Sunday-school at 2:30. The special features beginning at 3, when Supt. John Freeman took his place in front of a portrait of Mayor Cregier and gave the signal for the suspension of lessons.

Beginning with "Dear little children," the Mayor told them that he was deeply touched by what he saw.

"Seldom," he said, "in the world of work in which my duty lies have I the opportunity of mingling in assemblages of this kind. But my heart is in this work. It is a grand work."

Turning to the Superintendent and the Rev. F. M. Bristol, the pastor, he said:

"Guild them in the good way. Bring them up properly. I presume there are many of them who have neither fathers nor mothers. I, too, was an orphan—not a half-orphan but a whole orphan—at the age of 13. I made my way through the world unaided and unhelped, but I recall days just like this."

He congratulated the officers and teachers of the Sunday-school on being engaged in such noble work as directing the careers of children. On such labors depended the perpetuity of the institutions of the Government.

In closing he said: "Children, in spite of what some newspapers have said, I have neither horns nor cloven feet."

He ignored politics, with the exception of the above.

"At the Cross" was sung, the infant class singing the chorus alone, and Judge Horton was introduced. He is an ex-Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and began catechising the children.

"How many can tell me what day this is?" he asked.

"Easter," piped a dozen voices.

"Good. Now, there is a great deal in a name. What does Easter Sunday mean?"

There was a silence for a few moments, and then a single voice called out: "Resurrection Day."

"Right. The day Christ rose. Now, how long ago was that?"

This was a puzzler, and there was a dead silence. The older scholars were called on, but there was still no answer.

"If you don't answer of course you can't," said Judge Horton.

Then one student ventured 1809 years, and this brought out two more guesses—1856 and 1862 years. Judge Horton went into the mathematical features of the problem, and finally some one figured it out at 1857 years.

"Now, what is the golden text for today?" asked the Judge.

There was no answer, and he said severely:

"I think we had better adjourn this morning and let you all go back to your teachers for awhile."

But he didn't. He made a few remarks on the golden rule, advising them all to obey it, and retired in favor of the Rev. F. M. Bristol, who told them something about Easter.

The singing was one of the best features of the exercises. The infant class decided that the choruses were their own special property and they made them such.

A number of books were presented to the Sunday-school library.

AN ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows on the Results of His Eight Years' Pastorate.

In connection with an elaborate Easter service last evening Dr. Barrows delivered his eighth anniversary sermon from the text, Revelations, iii., 8, "I know thy works; behold, I have set before thee an open door."

After reviewing the early history of the mother church of Chicago the pastor glanced at the record of the last eight and a half years. Since 1882 1,072 additions have been made to the membership, 734 on confession of faith and 338 by letter. As the Railroad Chapel is included in this report it is proper to add that the additions to the church have been 458 and to the chapel, of which the Rev. C. M. Morton is pastor, 614. The total amount of money contributed for church purposes and for benevolence since 1882 is $673,923, which does not represent more than half of the gifts which have come from the members of the congregation. During all this time the gifts of this church for home missions have averaged $15,000 a year. It has been foremost in its contributions to the Presbyterian Hospital and among the foremost in the aid which it has rendered to the charitable institutions of Chicago.

The record of the last year has been one of unusual interest. The church building has been renovated and the auditorium redecorated at an expense of $8,000. Evening praise and preaching services were begun in November for the purpose of reaching some of the non-church-going population. The result has been, owing very largely to the faithfulness, taste, and care of the able musical director, Mr. Clarence Eddy, that interested and thronged congregations have filled the house. To some extent, the problem of a second service had here been solved by making it so attractive that people would be compelled to come. There have been in the last year 127 additions to the church, ninty-six of which were at the chapel. The benevolent contributions, including $17,613 for congregational expenses, have amounted to $115,309. Besides gifts to eight boards of the church, $3,071 has been given to the American Sunday-School Union of the Northwest, $7,047 to the work at Railroad Chapel, $3,665 to foreign missions, $22,085 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and $40,000 to the Lake Forest and other universities. Dr. Barrows called attention to the liberty or liberality of the Presbyterian church, which requires of its members no conditions of membership that are not conditions of salvation. Only ministers, ruling elders, and deacons subscribe to the confession as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures, but of the members it is only required that they give credible evidence of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The pastor also spoke of the perils of prosperous churches, especially the perils of undue reliance on services, machinery, gifts, things external. The Church of God in some of our great cities is overfed and underworked. A quickening of spiritual life in the souls of the people would be more effectual for the glory of Christ than a pulpit adorned with the golden eloquence of a Jeremy Taylor, strong in the logic of a Bishop Butler, and equipped with all the learning of a German university.

Among the pastor's pleasantest recollections in reviewing his more than eight years in Chicago are those associated not only with the personal kindness of his people but also those which are linked with the brotherly love, the confidence and coöperation of neighboring pastors and churches. He said: "It is with a feeling of Christian gladness and devout thanksgiving that I call over the names so honored and beloved of those ministers who are engaged in the same general work in this favored part of our city. The Rev. Clinton Locke, Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, Dr. McPherson, Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Bristol, Dr. Henson, Dr. Adams. These and others are men who illustrate in different ways and in a large measure the mind of Christ. The churches which they represent are engaged in a spirit of generous coöperation to advance the cause of truth, righteousness, and love, and to show forth Christ as the Savior of men.

This honored church and fruitful mother of churches was once a far outpost of our Western Christendom. It is now a strong fortress in the heart of the continent; it has been given a leading place in the Christian history of the great West; its line of pastors, and elders, and members have passed the torch of life from lifted hand to hand in true apostolic succession. I gratefully recall the unwavering loyalty of this people amid the din and dissonance of civil strife to those Christian ideas which have triumphed in our national life. This building, which rose up in the year of the great fire, has witnessed Pentecostal scenes. It is an inspiration to feel the touch of such a noble past. Today we stand upon the threshold of what may be a brighter and nobler future. Within these walls, which have been vocal tonight with the praises of him who rose from the tomb, will still be preached the life-giving gospel, and the story of Bethlehem and Calvary will not lose its power. Speaking the truth in love, your pastor, who has been blest by your fidelity, your coöperation, your affection, and prayers in the years that are gone, shall experience a supreme gladness of seeing in his people brighter and brighter reflections of his glory whose name is our one watchword, whose cross is our one hope, whose broken sepulcher is our gateway of vision into immortality, and whose salutation at the morning-gate of glory shall be the beginning of our unwasting joy.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Gambler at Bushnell, Ill., Shoots a Widow and Takes His Own Life.

BUSHNELL, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—Last evening Renie Eyelman slightly wounded Mrs. Eva C. Hess and then took his own life. Mrs. Hess is a widow, plump and comely, although more than 40. She acquired her widowhood and the ownership of the National Hotel a dozen or more years ago. Eyelman was a gambler. He first struck Bushnell some half-dozen years ago and lodged at the widow's. He was smitten by her matronly charms and staid. He made her house his home, making excursions to other places from time to time to line his pockets with the money of sporting greenies. Fortune favored him, the cards went in his favor, and the widow smiled upon him, and he was happy. But a change came and his winnings turned to losings. He recently returned from a long trip "busted." He went to the widow for consolation, but she looked upon him coldly. A newcomer, a tree peddler, was basking in the light of her affections. Eyelman claimed that she owed him a large sum of money and asked her to pay him. She denied his claim.

He wrote an account of his troubles, addressed it to the local editor, put a loaded revolver in his pocket, and started to the widow's hotel. She was in the office. He walked in and said:

"Madam, I will settle with you now," and shot her. He saw her fall and then turned the muzzle of the revolver against his brow and fired again. The ball crashed into his brain and he fell back dead. Mrs. Hess has only a flesh wound in her cheek and she will recover.

CONSCIENCE MADE HIM A COWARD.

How a Murder Mystery Was Solved Near Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—[Special.]—There is considerable excitement at Three River Point, a small town near here, over the supposed unraveling of a great mystery.

Early in the morning of Sept. 14, 1887, several fishermen stopped at the grocery store of Moses Latimore. They found Latimore's nephew, Irving Casler, dead, with a bullet through his heart. There was no clew to the murderer, and the earnest efforts of the police to run him down were completely baffled. To add to the complications, it was subsequently known that a young woman figured in the case.

Some days ago Latimore, who has heretofore escaped any suspicion of complicity in the murder, began to act strangely. He seemed to have specter fancies and would cower before imaginary officers of the law. Saturday he saw an officer and was so unnerved that he kept repeating to himself that he "did not kill Casler."

As with Lady Macbeth so with Latimore. He seemingly tries to erase from the tablets of the brain a horrid memory. The attending physician says that the man is slowly but surely becoming insane.

FOUND GUILTY BY A CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Serious Charges Against a Prince Edward Island Pastor Sustained.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 6.—[Special.]—Another clerical scandal which has been going the rounds here for some time and has created a great sensation has been disposed of. A committee of sixteen members of the Baptist church here found their late pastor, the Rev. Edward Whitman, guilty of associating with a young woman under an assumed name, misappropriation of church funds, and untruthfulness. It was shown that Whitman visited a young woman at her father's residence west of Summerside under the name of George T. Churchill. Whitman claimed he had letters in his possession which show that the action of the girl was a blackmailing scheme, but he did not produce these, saying they were in the custody of his lawyer at Joliet, Ill. Whitman was pastor of the Baptist church here for seven years and is now pastor of a large church in Joliet, Ill. He came here a few days ago to obtain his letter of dismissal.

WHY THE PROSECUTION WAS DROPPED.

Peculiar Phase of a Federal Investigation at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 6.—[Special.]—While W. H. White was United States Attorney for the Territory of Washington Attorney-General Miller wrote him, White says, asking him to drop the prosecution of the Harned-Beecher case, alleging that they were being politically persecuted. While in Washington about a month ago he learned at the Treasury Department that Attorney-General Miller had requested that the prosecution be dropped without ever consulting Secretary Windom of the Treasury, under whose direction it had progressed thus far. The Treasury officials were surprised to learn of the Attorney-General's action. Mr. White claims he has papers to substantiate these facts. Beecher was Collector of the Port here during the Cleveland Administration and was charged with dishonesty in the Government service.

MAY MAKE TROUBLE FOR GORMAN.

Probable Result of the Contest for Treasurer in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—[Special.]—The contest for the office of State Treasurer is likely to cause a break in the Gorman camp. Gov. Jackson is averse to appointing certain politicians urged by the managers. The Governor wants to appoint a business-man who is not a politician. Gorman will immediately resume the practical management of the party himself and trust no more figureheads in that position. At the next meeting of the State Committee Senator Gorman will be elected Chairman.

HURT IN A NEW YORK LAND SLIDE.

Four Trainmen on the West Shore Road Seriously Injured.

TROY, N. Y., April 6.—A big land slide has occurred on the West Shore road east of St. Johnsville, at Diefendorf Hill. Both tracks are blocked. An east bound freight train, Engineer Potter, ran into it. Engineer Potter and three other trainmen were buried in the slide.

The four victims were exhumed from the débris. None were killed. The engineer, F. S. Potter, and Fireman Gorman were seriously injured; two other trainmen were badly hurt. Gorman may die.

"Why the Solid South?"

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Representatives Herbert of Alabama, Hemphill of South Carolina, Turner of Georgia, Stewart of Texas, Wilson of West Virginia, ex-Representative Barksdale of Mississippi, Senators Vance of North Carolina, Pasco of Florida, Vest of Missouri, and Messrs. W. M. Fishback of Arkansas, Ira P. Jones of Tennessee, C. S. Long of West Virginia, and B. J. Sage of Louisiana have collectively written and will soon publish a book entitled "Why the Solid South; or, Reconstruction and Its Results." It undertakes to narrate the history of the reconstructed governments in each State.

Several Accidents at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—[Special.]—Louis La Corte, a switchman in the Northwestern yard, in attempting to jump on a switch-engine this afternoon fell under the wheels and was cut in two. The deceased was 30 years of age and leaves a wife.

Several boys were playing about a lumber pile at the new Fourteenth District School this afternoon when the pile fell over, instantly killing John Maowski, 7 years of age, whose parents live at No. 860 Ninth avenue.

James Fisher, who was implicated in a burglary at the West Side Turner-hall last December, was arrested today.

Chinese Try to Cross the Line.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 6.—[Special.]—Thirteen Chinese were arrested last night in an attempt to cross the line between Mexico and the United States at Liajuana. They had come up overland from Ensenada, in Lower California, and are thought to be part of the eighty-seven taken there on the last trip of the steamer Newbern from San Francisco. They were transported to that vessel from a steamer from China.

There May Be a Lynching Near Akron.

AKRON, O., April 6.—An unknown tramp Saturday brutally assaulted the 11-year-old daughter of a farmer living a few miles north of here. The girl will probably die. A posse of a hundred was at once organized to search for the tramp, and all the roads are guarded by horsemen, while the woods and fields are being scoured. Capture means lynching.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

COL. J. VAN ARMAN DEAD.

HE FALLS A VICTIM TO NERVOUS PROSTRATION AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.

For Many Years He Was One of the Leading Criminal Lawyers of Chicago, Having Been Connected with Many Well-Remembered Cases—Death of William Fithian of Danville, One of the Illinois Pioneers—The Obituary Record.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 6.—[Special.]—Col. John Van Arman, formerly a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died here at 4 o'clock this morning of nervous prostration.

[John Van Arman was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1830. He came of an exceedingly long-lived family. His paternal grandfather was Dutch, and settled in the Mohawk Valley before the Revolution. He lived to be 100 years old. Mr. Van Arman's father, when 16 years old, was in the battle of Bennington, Vt., during the war of independence. He lived to be 97 years old and was killed by an accident while logging. He was a lumberman on Lake Champlain.

John Van Arman was the youngest of fourteen children and was left an orphan at the age of 5 years. He went to live with a farmer named Luther Stearns and worked for him until 12 years old, when, to use his own language: "Without the consent of anybody, but myself, I suddenly dissolved the partnership." Until he was 15 years old he worked by the month or the day, by which time he had picked up enough of an education to teach district school, which he did for three winters. He learned Latin and Greek in Plattsburg, where he studied law under William Sweetland. Afterward he studied at Troy, N. Y., under George Gould, subsequently Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Van Arman was admitted to the bar in New York City and went to Marshall, Mich., and practiced there until 1858, when he came to Chicago, and here he has been ever since until four or five years ago, when he bought land out in San Diego, Cal. Since then he has spent his summers in Battle Creek, Mich., and his winters in San Diego.

He very early attained eminence in criminal cases. In 1851 he was employed by the Michigan Central railroad company to prosecute what was known as the "railroad conspiracy case," wherein forty men were indicted for throwing cars off the tracks, burning depots, and the like. No less a person than W. H. Seward, afterward the War Secretary of State, was opposed to Mr. Van Arman. The trial lasted four months, and twelve persons were sentenced to the penitentiary and three others died before the case was ended. So great was the fatigue of the case that Van Dyke, Van Arman's partner, died shortly after the end of the trial.

In 1862 Mr. Van Arman raised a regiment, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, and became its Colonel, but his health caused his resignation, and he resumed his practice after a year's travel. His most celebrated cases were: The Jumpert's murder trial, known as the "barrel murder," because the body of the murdered courtesan was packed in a barrel; Van Arman cleared his man on the second trial; the Birch divorce case, in which Van Arman eventually won; the Vander Poole murder case, which Van Arman won on the third trial, and the celebrated Neal McKeague case, wherein he secured an acquittal of the supposed murderer of the Willsons at Winnetka. In these last two cases he distinguished himself in cross-examining the microscopist experts on blood.

Dr. William Fithian.

Dr. William Fithian, the oldest and richest citizen of the great county of Vermillion, died at Danville April 5.

[Dr. Fithian was born at Urbana, O., in April, 1799. A poor boy, with little schooling, he went, at 12 years of age, into a printing-office that he might gain the knowledge that comes from that good, hard school. In this occupation he remained for years, resolutely laying up a part of his scanty earnings wherewith to fit himself for the practice of medicine, to which his ambition was always bent, and which he pursued for more than sixty years. He first settled (1822) in Mechanicsburg, O., and in later life he often related that after buying his horse, his saddle-bags, and the medicines to start with he had just 25 cents left to call his own.

In 1830 he went to Danville, Ill., then a much larger place than Chicago. The County of Vermillion at that time included Chicago, and it is a tradition that during a certain spring, late and stormy, when the Kankakee marshes were nearly impassable, the County Collector, rather than come up here and collect the small and uncertain taxes due about the Fort Dearborn Reservation, paid them himself.

Indomitable will, pluck, industry, economy, and temperance, joined to great native shrewdness, produced their natural effect. Already, before Dr. Fithian left Ohio he had sat as one of the "side judges" then allowed in the Courts of Common Pleas of that State. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and early became the leader of that party in Central Illinois, and so remained as long as the party endured. He served (at Vandalia and at Springfield) two terms in the Lower House and two in the Upper House of the Illinois Legislature, acquiring the reputation of an able and formidable debater, and nothing but his being on the losing side in politics prevented him from obtaining higher office. During the war he was a stanch Unionist and received from his old friend Mr. Lincoln the important office of Provost Marshal of his district. After the close of the struggle he became disgusted with the course of his party and left it, and never again took any part in politics, confining himself to the practice of his profession and the care of his large property.

Dr. Fithian was four times married. He leaves two sons, who live at Fithian, in Vermillion County, and three stepchildren, Gen. John Charles Black and Capt. William P. Black, Union veterans, and their sister, Mrs. Hart, all living in Chicago.]

Mrs. Louisa C. Doolittle.

Mrs. Louisa C. Doolittle, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Carver, died in New York on the 6th inst. Mrs. Doolittle resided in Chicago for many years and was connected with the Second Presbyterian Church. She was an amiable and excellent lady, and her life was one of unselfish devotion to others. Mrs. Doolittle was a sister of Mrs. J. H. Thompson and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.

Big Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6.—The Forrest block, on the corner of Main and Austin streets, was wholly destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. Loss $70,000.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples Saturday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Wolfgang Witzgall, Barbara Leibold	29—24
Frank Barrets, Delia Kilkenney	26—24
James Gunner, Lizzie Bray	24—23
Fred Miller, Minnie Eckersdorf	22—20
James Leonard, Nora Riordan	23—23
Thomas Jordt, Margarethe Brix	25—27
Frank S. Leach, Jessie Riley	27—18
J. Rampke, Riverdale, W. Witte, Blue Island	30—23
Michael J. Mulqueen, Kittie Blake	25—29
Walter L. Lee, Katherine Leaming	28—25
Fritz Busse, Augusta Helleig	51—32
Ludwig Festl, Therese Schutz	38—27
Olof E. Johnson, Rosa Rider	24—26
W. Zink, St. Louis, Mo., Beezie Farrington	27—22
Paul Daniels, Mrs. Ellen Flynn	49—45
Einar Paulsen, Clara Guttormsen	2[illegible]—19
Emanuel Koprirva, Etta Birath	23—20
Lewis A. Smith, Mrs. Johanna Sandmark	38—46
Anton Fenik, Magdalena Meyer	44—37
C. Labudde, Detroit, Mich., Buhima Loulo	29—21
Louis von Kalstein, Frederika Toths	64—29
Ernest John Staiger, Minnie Ziekfeldt	24—20
Frederick Schodrowski, Pauline Knitter	25—25
Peter Meinersma, Gano, Ill., Renche Turkstia, Fernwood, Ill	23—22
Benjamin W. Wilson, Francis Samuels	27—30
J. S. Nichols, Aurora, Mamie Lynn, same	21—18
Richard Clarke, Catherine O'Connor	35—29
Stephen Sunier, Lizzie Chandler	25—30
Eliz Olsson, Emma Strauberg	45—23
Vaclav Novotnj, Barbara Ernest	26—18
Adolph Kreft, Emma Huth	22—18
William Kuhl, Sophie Anderson	28—28
Joseph Harrison, Ellen Croft	24—23
Johann Porath, Louise Brietung	31—19
Tollef Tollefsen, Hilda Nilsen	26—26
Wilhelm Andermann, Maywood, Lannia Muller, same	30—20
Jakub Hannus, Maria Berlikova	22—22
Charles Hasker, Gerta Kleinhammer	20—19
Ferdinand Jackel, Bertha Gussmann	24—21
Emil Santschi, Ida Ceckander	30—22
C. Emerson, Virginia Drubb, Baltimore, Md	28—23
Laurenta Quarnstrom, Anna Stavset	33—28
Carl Livermore, Lillie Mayhood	38—25
John Nelson, Hulda Johnson	26—22
Andrew Olson, Ida Johnson	27—23
Johann Wich, Kate Motzmann	28—27
John Miller, Sissie Olson	31—29
Gard L. Wilkinson, Leanor Belle Lathrop	22—20
Peter Streit, Bertha Habne	30—28
John Moran, Mary E. Straley	45—28
Ludwig Wilheim, Maria Grunwald	26—22
Albert Lenzner, Pauline Possemanske	32—21
William M. Hopst, Mary Ward	23—22
William Schultze, Zetta Weingard	25—25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 31, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 935 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

CARROLL—Agnes, wife of F. A. Carroll and daughter of Simon Conner, at her late residence, 331 Forty-second street.

Funeral Tuesday.

CONSIDINE—On Easter morning, Katherine, infant daughter of William H. and Mary Clark Considine.

DOOLITTLE—April 6, in New York, Louisa C. Doolittle, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Carver.

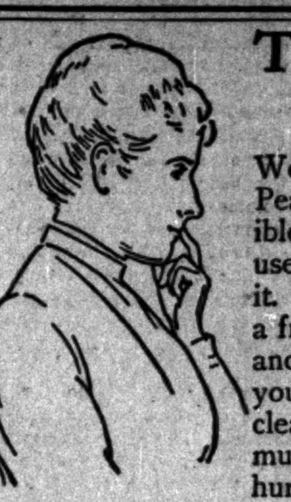
Funeral at Utica, N. Y.

DODD—At Norwood Park, Ill., April 5, Eliza Mayhew, wife of Thos. B. Dodd.

Funeral services at house Tuesday, April 8, at 12 noon. Special car from Chicago to Norwood Park on 10:30 a. m. train, thence to Rosehill Cemetery on train leaving Chicago at 1:30 p. m. No flowers.

FRINK—Charles S. Frink, aged 73 years, father of Charles and William H. Frink.

Funeral Monday at 1 p. m., from the residence of his son, 418 Lake-av.



There must be some reason for it

We never have compelled anyone to use Pearline. We'd like to, but it isn't feasible. Besides, it isn't necessary. Millions use Pearline, and have tested and proved it. It's too old to be unknown, if it were a fraud, but where is the thing as popular and yet so young? If you know Pearline, you know the reason. In all washing and cleaning, there's nothing that saves as much labor and does as much work. It hurts nothing, saves wear on everything, costs no more than common soap and is more economical. Reasons enough for most women; think, are they not good enough for you?

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 176 JAMES PYLE, New York.

DEATHS.

HINK—Sophia, widow of Henry Hink, April 6, 1890, aged 76 years, 1 month, 6 days.

Funeral Tuesday, April 8, at 1:30 p. m., 16 Hull-st.

HANNA—April 1, at Enterprise, Fla., Helen L., wife of Rev. John L. Hanna, suddenly of climatic fever.

Private funeral, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at 1253 Wabash avenue, thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Relatives invited.

JENKS—In San Diego, Cal., April 5, Mrs. Pammelia M. Jenks, beloved wife of Chancellor L. Jenks.

NEWLAND—April 5, Francis W. Newland and his wife Belle E., at their residence, 6228 Wabash-av.

Funeral Tuesday, April 8, 11 a. m., from First Methodist Church, Englewood, by carriages to Graceland. Interment private.

PATTERSON—At residence, 591 Monroe street, April 6, 1890, Arthur W., infant son of A. Wallis and Alice Kelsey Patterson.

RIORDAN—Thomas D. Riordan, aged 28 years 7 months, at 1150 Hoyne-av., April 6.

Remains to be taken to Elkader, Ia., Monday evening 8 p. m. Member of West Division Street Railway Association.

RINGLEY—At her residence, 276 North Franklin-st., Mary A., wife of Fredrick Ringley, aged 44 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock sharp to Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RUHE—At the residence of his parents, George Ingham Ruhe, infant son of Edward W. and Catherine Ruhe, 4217 Lake-av.

Burial at Allentown, Pa., April 9.

RILEY—April 5, Thomas Riley, aged 20 years and 4 months.

SULLIVAN—The remains of the late David F. Sullivan, ex-Inspector of Customs at this port, will be taken from the vault and interred at Calvary Cemetery tomorrow. A special car for friends on the Chicago and Northwestern road will leave the Wells-street depot as 12:30 p. m.

WEBB—Sophia Webb, at 140 37th-st.

Funeral from residence Tuesday morning at 9:30 to Michigan Central Depot to Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEXT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CLASS at C. S. Theological Seminary, 2019 Indiana-av., under the instruction of Emma Curtis Hopkins, will open April 14, at 11 a. m.

A MEETING OF MACHINISTS TO CONSIDER the question of wages will be held at Columbia Hall, 120-122 West Lake-st., this evening.

A. O. U. W.—SPECIAL MEETING OF STAR of West Lodge, No. 185, Monday, April 7, 8 p. m., to make arrangements for the funeral of Brother John J. Oros. A. SHANNON, Recorder.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

BATTLE OF SHILOH BUILDING.
Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

Paris Gaieties.

Pleasurable and Exciting Pastimes

HEALTHFUL, HARMLESS FUN FOR SPORT-LOVING PEOPLE OF EITHER SEX OR ANY AGE.

MUSIC BY 2d Regiment Band

GRAND OPENING

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8,
Afterwards open from 2:30 to 11 p. m.

ADMISSION—Gentlemen, 25c; Ladies and Children, 10c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON... Manager.
CHICAGO'S LEADING THEATER.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.

Commencing Tonight, Monday, April 7, an engagement of the Brilliant Comedian,

HENRY E. DIXEY,

Supported by a Superb Company of Players in THE 7 AGES.

DIXEY as The Baby, The Schoolboy, The Lover, The Soldier, The Judge, and The Grandfather.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Entire Change of Program Tonight.

—EVERY NIGHT—
HERRMANN'S
Transatlantique Vaudevilles

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Next Sunday—HERRMANN'S VAUDEVILLES—Several New Novelties.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Special.

SEAT SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING FOR

BULOW

RECITALS—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, April 14th, 16th, 18th, and 19th.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis*
West Madison-st., near Halsted.

Hundreds Turned Away. House Crowded To the Dome.

MY JACK

Scores an immediate hit. Play, Company, Scenic and Mechanical Effects round out the most perfect performance of the season.

Sunday Next—Robert Downing in The Gladiator.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner of Jackson and Halsted-sts.

Crowded to the Door.

CHARLES ERIN VERNER,
The Irish Comedian, in
SHAMUS O'BRIEN

Sunday—T. J. Farron in "Shanty Queen."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THE RAGAN LECTURES
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Under the direction of the Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures.

April 15—The Yosemite and the Yellowstone.
April 17—Ramblings in Rome.
April 21—The Heart of America.
April 24—Glimpses of Scotland.
April 26—Picturesque Ireland.

An attractive feature of these entertainments will be the beautiful selections rendered by the Tomaso Mandolin Orchestra.

Course tickets now on sale. Prices, $1.50, $2.25, $3.00. Boxes (seating four), $10, $13, $16. Single Tickets, 50c, 75c, $1, on sale Monday, April 7. EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

APRIL 5 TO 12 (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

Handicap Billiard Tournament.

14-INCH BALK LINE.

Games to be played on a 5x10 Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. table, fitted with the Celebrated Monarch Cushions.

CONTESTANTS:
JACOB SCHAEFER, GEO. F. SLOSSON,
MAURICE DALY, J. RAND HEISER,
WM. H. CATTON, FRANK C. IVES.

Matinee Today at 3 p. m.—IVES and HEISER.
Tonight at 8—SCHAEFER and DALY.
Admission, 25 and 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c, $1.00.
Matinees—50c, 25c.

THE AUDITORIUM.

FIRST AND ONLY LECTURE

By the Most Popular Orator of This Age,

T. DE WITT TALMAGE,
Tomorrow Night,

Under the direction of the
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MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890.

A FUND FOR KATE SHELLEY.

THE TRIBUNE would like to see whether there is not a little more heart outside of railroad corporations than there seems to be in them. The Chicago and Northwestern railway ought to have given $1,000 to brave Kate Shelley when it heard that she was in want, and it ought originally to have given her $10,000. Now THE TRIBUNE wants to let the public have a chance to come to the aid of the heroine, and it wants to leave plenty of room for everybody to contribute his or her mite. It accordingly starts a Kate Shelley fund with $100. Now let us see if we cannot do something for Kate Shelley, the brave girl who saved a train-load of people that dark and stormy night at the risk of her own life.

Subscriptions to the Kate Shelley fund will be received by THE TRIBUNE and duly acknowledged in its columns.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of yesterday says:

> The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to largely increase the duties on cotton shirts, drawers, and hosiery.

Before Congress indorses this "agreement" would it not be best to ask a few million of the wearers of cotton shirts, drawers, and hosiery whether they think those articles sell too cheaply and that they desire their price to be largely increased by an imposition of the proposed tax? It is not safe for Western Congressmen to act on the Vanderbilt maxim of the public be d—d, as McKinley & Co. seem to be doing in their bill for the benefit of plutocrats.

JUDGE MAGRUDER of the Illinois Supreme Court is reported in an afternoon paper to have said to a reporter:

> I cannot tell positively when the drainage matter will come up, but I will say that I think it probable the opinion will be filed in May. We meet the second Tuesday in May, and at that session the matter will probably be decided.

This seems definite enough. There is not much doubt, too, that the decision will be in favor of sustaining the law, which was adopted by a practically unanimous vote and the sustainment of which seems absolutely necessary to the sanitary safety of Chicago. The Drainage Trustees and their engineer ought to be prepared to proceed when the decision is handed down.

THE junior Democratic organ of this city is evidently worried over the Milwaukee election, and fears that the success of the Democrats there in securing the offices by raising the issue of repealing the school law will tempt the demagogues of this State to try the same experiment on a larger scale. It renewed yesterday with great urgency its demand of preceding days that the repeal of compulsory elementary education of children in the language of the country must not be made an issue at a State election. It would thrust out of sight the "great tariff question," it says; "it would throw the Democrats back ten years," as their disloyal attitude during the war threw them back twenty-five; it would cut them off from the offices when they hunger for them the most; and last of all it would be wrong to assail the common school system, which the American masses cherish. The practical reasons precede the moral ones.

By a striking coincidence the Democracy of Sangamon County—which means John M. Palmer—perhaps at the suggestion of the junior organ, has resolved that it will not be safe to assail popular education. Adopting the exact position of THE TRIBUNE the Democrats at the State Capital say that the law should be amended where it needs it but that its vital principle must be sustained, and that the English tongue shall not be driven from the schools at the bidding of priests. They see, as the organ does, that their party would be smashed flatter than a pancake were it to make a campaign on the unconditional repeal of the law, as the fool Democrats did in Milwaukee.

From a mere party standpoint the Republicans would naturally smile to see the Democrats commit such an atrocious blunder; but as they are more governed by principle than by party they rejoice to see a powerful political organization become wise in time and draw back from the destruction which would await it were it to antagonize the free-school system of America.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The first quarter of 1890 has been rounded. The totals of business transactions for that fraction of the year present some unusual and some anomalous conditions. In certain directions there has been unprecedented activity; in other directions there has been unprecedented dullness. The general manufacturing and mercantile business of the country has been carried forward on enormous proportions; speculative transactions have dwindled into an almost insignificant factor in the country's financial affairs. Exports of merchandise will exceed those of any previous first quarter, while imports will fall considerably below the highest mark. The clearings of the banks of the country present a record that offers but one explanation. The total general business for the first quarter of the year has never been exceeded. That this is the case notwithstanding the almost complete stagnation of the speculative markets means an enormous volume of general business. Clearings have been swelled but little comparatively by the operations on the stock exchanges, a factor which at times has been accountable for a very considerable part of the activity represented by the bank clearings.

There can be no other explanation of the statistics than that of an unequaled volume of general trade; the total lack of inflation or of even any special buoyancy indicates that this great volume of business is being done on an extraordinarily small margin of profit. This small margin of profit—a margin so small that at times it becomes dangerously near being a margin of loss instead of profit—begins with the farmer and runs through about all manufacturing and distributing lines. The agricultural depression is most noticeable because the complaints from that direction are the loudest and the low prices most obvious.

But if farmers are obliged to sell their products at more nearly the actual cost of production than before they are favored with the opportunity of buying in turn what they need more nearly at the cost to manufacture and with less added for distributor's profits. More than any other class the workman who is paid by the hour has reason to rejoice. The great volume of business gives him uninterrupted employment at wages which have never been on a more liberal scale, while the narrow line between what it costs to produce an article and the price for which he may purchase it gives to his wages a purchasing power greater than he has ever known before.

To turn from the retrospect to the prospect there are no startling indications to attract attention. There are no signs of a contraction in the proportions of general business, and it would be hardly possible that there could be much further increase. The money situation has reached a place where there need be no further apprehension. The much-feared April settlements were made without a jar. The thing that every one expects usually does not happen; in providing for the expected drain the bankers went so far that after the April payments were made they had ample surplus left. A return flow will now set in which should be manifest in this week's bank statement. In the stock market the indications are that the ebb tide has been reached. Operations are exceedingly small, but they have increased somewhat. The undertone of the market shows greater strength, but quotations have not yet shown any notable advance. Railroad earnings continue exceptionally large, though the progress toward harmonious relations between the Western lines is not satisfactory. The statements of net earnings showing a greatly reduced proportion of operating expenses to gross receipts indicate that adversity has had its sweet uses; railroad managers have learned economies which, if they can be forced to remember in prosperity, will roll up dividends which will do much to soothe the smart of recent losses.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Mayor Cregier when requested by one of the few honest Democratic Aldermen a few days ago to use his influence with the men whom he had helped to elect a few days before, so that the principal Council committees for the ensuing municipal year should have as members a majority of capable and honest Aldermen, refused to do anything whatever. He said that "he had no influence with the tough Democratic Aldermen." The Councilman who interviewed the Mayor expressed his surprise and said:

> Those of them that were elected this week owed their elections to you. They had no chance of winning if your Administration was not with them. You can send for them and lay down the law to them as Carter Harrison used to do.

The Mayor only flew into a rage at this gentle reminder. He will do nothing to prevent the ascendency of the gang Democrats in the management of the municipal business and in municipal legislation. His party, having a majority in the Council, proposes to "fix" the committees, and the Mayor will be in full accord with this policy.

Already the Democrats have caucused and have appointed a sub-committee to select committees. The composition of the subcommittee is not a guarantee of honest legislation by the new Council. While two or three of the members are fair men a majority of them are mere corporation tools and franchise hucksters. It is likely that the list which they will present to the Common Council this evening will be put through by the aid of the Mayor's casting vote. But this should be stoutly resisted by the minority. The lines should be drawn so that the Mayor and his party may be held to strict responsibility. Owing to the large membership of the full Council most of the business is now done in committees. If the committees are composed of honest men there will be honest legislation. If they are composed of dishonest men there will be plunder of the taxpayers and corrupt bargains with trusts, corporations, and monopolies regarding franchises. Mayor Cregier knows all this quite well. If he aids or permits the committees to be made up of a majority of Aldermanic sandbaggers his responsibility will be serious.

The danger is apparent when an Alderman who was elected through a miserable forgery seeks the Chairmanship of the most important committee of the Council next to that on Finance, and when another Alderman without occupation, without property, or without visible means of support, except the $150 per annum he gets as an Alderman, insists on being made Chairman of the Railroad Committee; and when a cheap groggery-keeper demands the Chairmanship of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. Mayor Cregier well knows that the "demands" and "claims" of those men who were elected through the scandalous methods of his subordinates mean plunder. If he permits them to succeed or aids in their election by his casting vote he will lower himself to their level and proclaim himself their associate and friend. If those Democratic Aldermen who were elected by the aid of Republican votes because of their past good reputations permit the organization of plunder-gang committees they, too, will be culpable and held to account. This will be especially so in the case of Kelly, Weber, Roth, Dahlman, Sexton, and Brookman, and the independents Goldzier and Muelhoefer.

For the Republican minority the proper course is to make up committee-lists today composed of the best men irrespective of party. Let such lists be presented to the Council, so that the Mayor and the independents and the reputable Democrats may have the opportunity to express themselves at the outset in favor of honest legislation and clean methods in the management of the affairs of the city.

SENATOR HISCOCK'S MEANNESS.

The disreputable and maliciously unfair course of Senator Hiscock in seeking to cripple if not to kill the World's Fair by throwing every possible obstacle in its way in the Senate has at last aroused not only the indignation of Western members but of the members of both Houses of Congress and of all fair-minded New-Yorkers. The malignant policy of this Senator, who does not live in New York City, but hundreds of miles away from it, is evidently to kill the bill if he can, and in any event to delay action upon it in the Senate as long as he can, knowing that every day is precious to the local managers of this immense enterprise. That he should take this position after Chicago has fairly won the locality, after the lower branch of Congress has passed the bill by an overwhelming majority, and after the whole country has accepted the decision and is eager to have the work begin and move on to success without delay or interference proves him to be a malicious, vindictive, and narrow-minded man. The pretexts which he offers for his action are notoriously false and misleading. He urges that there is strong opposition to the bill in the Senate, and when promptly pressed for his proof is unable to put his finger upon a single Senator, except himself, who is not in favor of the bill. He affects to be dissatisfied with the solvency of the subscription list, and yet when the proofs of it were presented to the House committee he acknowledged to Senator Farwell that it was amply sufficient and properly guaranteed! And yet every delay and obstruction which his malicious ingenuity can suggest he is interposing to prevent the Senate from taking a vote. How his conduct is regarded at the East is shown by the following dispatch from Washington to the New York *Star:*

> The members of both Houses are very pronounced in their condemnation of Senator Hiscock's conduct as Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on the World's Fair. They openly charge upon the New York Senator a petty spite which they say seems to hamper a great enterprise without just grounds. They state that Mr. Hiscock delayed calling his committee together for ten days without just reason, though he knew that time was pressing and that immediate action one way or another was of urgent importance from an international standpoint. They say that the proposition advanced by him was made for the obvious purpose of delay, and for no other apparent motive except to kill the Fair. Mr. Hiscock, according to the statement of Senator Farwell, asserted in committee that there was strong opposition to the bill in the Senate. Pressed by Mr. Farwell to name who were opposed to it Mr. Hiscock failed to name one single Senator. His motion to appoint a subcommittee to investigate the sufficiency of Chicago's guarantees is claimed by Farwell to be purely dilatory. The Chicago men, however, say they will have the most convincing proofs of the solvency of their city's guarantors here by Monday next, and they expect to put the bill through the Senate next Thursday.

There is no danger that the Senate will not vote for the bill when it gets before it and pass it by a handsome majority. The utmost extent to which Hiscock can carry his petty meanness is to delay its passage. He cannot prevent its ultimate passage; but all the same the Western members of Congress should make him feel their resentment for his unfriendly, unfair display of prejudice against Chicago and the West.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN COMPULSORY LAWS.

Interviews with leading Democrats of this city who have been identified with the public-school system and who are at the same time active party men indicate that the policy of making the Compulsory School law a political issue, or "a side issue," as John M. Palmer would have it, in the Illinois or Wisconsin campaign this fall will not meet with the approval or the support of intelligent men of the opposition party. As stated frequently in THE TRIBUNE, the Illinois law was passed with the approval of nearly all the Democratic members of the General Assembly.

It appears further from the statement of Mr. Frederick Forch Jr., a German Lutheran member of the present School Board, that the Illinois law was drafted by Democratic lawyers like Judge Prendergast, A. W. Green, Allan C. Story, and Adolf Kraus, the two latter the Democratic Presidents of the Board of Education under Mayor Harrison, the two former leading Roman Catholic laymen. The law as drafted was approved of by Mr. A. C. Hesing, a devoted German Catholic, and by Mr. Nettelhorst, Mr. William Vocke, Mr. John C. Richberg, and Mr. Raster, whose affiliations are with the Lutherans. The meetings at which the bill was discussed were attended by all these gentlemen with the possible exception of Mr. Raster, who was duly apprised of what was being done. The agitation for the law itself had the approval and the encouragement of the German press of the city. The law when it was passed was pronounced satisfactory by the German press. And it has worked satisfactorily and already done good, sending thousands of truants and arabs from the highways to school. Ministers of religion, Catholic and Protestant, have aided in its enforcement, because they looked upon it as a great moral agency to reclaim multitudes of children going to the bad. They favor its retention on the statute-book. It will be difficult under the circumstances for any set of Democratic politicians, Palmerites or others, to make a political or side issue of the proposed repeal of the law.

It should be added, also, that the so-called Bennett law of Wisconsin is a verbatim copy of the original Illinois bill, drafted, perfected, and approved by three Democratic ex-Presidents of the Chicago Board of Education—one of them a German Lutheran, by two leading Roman Catholic lawyers, the Catholic proprietor of a German paper, and his German Lutheran associates and friends. It was not, as the fanatics would have the German people of Wisconsin believe, the conception of Presbyterian ministers, of New England evangelists, or of "muckers" of any kind. The newspapers of Wisconsin ought to present these facts to their readers.

THE IMPENDING DOOM OF ROCKFORD.

It is difficult for the unsanctified to understand why prophets are not more definite when they make prophecies. Daniel would have saved the world much time and trouble and would have lessened the number of inmates of insane asylums if he had come out plainly and given the day and year when all the dreadful things he announced were going to happen. It would also have given the people a chance to judge whether he was a real prophet who could see clearly into the darkness of the future, or only a humbugging kind of one, like Wiggins, the storm prognosticator. One cannot help respecting a prophet like Erickson, the San Francisco lunatic, who has announced that Chicago will be destroyed on the 14th of this month. That gives people time to pay their debts, make their wills, be reconciled to their enemies, join the church, take a train for some place which is to escape destruction, or do anything else their feelings may suggest to them.

But when Schweinfurth, who pretends to be the Messiah, says:

> And I here prophesy the speedy and total destruction of that wicked little city, Rockford. The wrath of the Lord is great, and he has said that not one stone shall be left above another of the doomed city. It will be wiped from the face of the earth and its people destroyed. The fate of Sodom and Gomorrah will be hers. Thus saith the Lord.

He is not dealing fairly by the inhabitants of that pretty and prosperous town. "Speedy" in prophetical language means anything from a week to a century. Therefore the women of Rockford do not know whether it will pay to buy spring bonnets, or do the customary house-cleaning, or make over their last year's summer dresses, or start their flower gardens. There must hang over them, perhaps for innumerable years, this threatening doom of irremediable disaster. Whenever the storm winds begin to blow and the sky to get black and threatening timid men and women will think it advisable to hitch up and move out of town. Life and fire insurance companies will look on risks on Rockford lives and property as extra hazardous and will put up their rates, and the merchants will have to pay cash down for their goods. No wholesaler will sell on time to people who are living on the verge of a volcano. In view of the damage done to the business interests of the place the authorities ought to lay hands on Mr. Schweinfurth and order him to give the date, so that outsiders may be reassured.

Mr. Schweinfurth is also severe on the reporters. He says:

> They are the damnablest blackguards of hell, and the hour of their retribution is at hand. At a moment when they wot not the mouth of an everlasting perdition will open, into the yawning abyss of which they will be plunged to gnash their teeth and send up to the unheeding ears of an outraged Lord their wails of anguish throughout all eternity.

The reporters do not mind, however, though the reverend gentleman has—

> Doomed them to zealot's ready hell,
> Which answers to all doubts so eloquently well

They have long been dwellers in the tents of Ishmael and are accustomed to having every man's hand against them. They expose crimes, vices, faults, follies. They hold the mirror up to nature, and nature is not always pleased with what she sees there and blames the looking-glass. It is probable that in this particular case they have told the truth about Mr. Schweinfurth, and he is no fonder of hearing the truth about himself than anybody else is. One likes to hear it only about others, and then it cannot be drawn too strong.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Today, when the building season is just about to open, the union carpenters of Chicago begin their "strike." The employers have not agreed to give them the eight hours a day and 40 cents an hour they ask, and therefore they are going to try for an uncertain length of time how they can get along with twenty-four idle hours a day and nothing per hour. The contributions of friendly unions will make it possible to pay the strikers $5 a week, but that is only a drop in the bucket.

The Mayor has thus far shown no signs of taking any interest in the matter, although it is one which directly concerns him as the executive head of the city. He has refused to take hold of the cold end of the poker, and the probabilities are he will in the course of time have to take hold of the hot end. All strikes begin with professions of peace and assurances that anything which even squints at violence will be discouraged. For a few days there is no physical difficulty. Then the non-union men go to work at what to them is satisfactory hours and wages. They are "reasoned with" by the committee of the strikers and walking delegates and asked to join the union. If they do there is still peace as to those who join and remain idle. If they do not pretty soon some "unauthorized, hot-headed friends of the strikers, whose action they sincerely regret," heaves a brick at a non-union man and by knocking him down persuades him to drop his tools and run for his life. The number of these unauthorized, warm-hearted sympathizers increases, and presently it becomes necessary to call out the police to protect those who want to work, and many get hurt. This has been the unvarying routine in this city so long that the chances are it will be pursued in the present case, and the Mayor will find himself between "the devil and the deep sea"—between the necessity of preserving the peace by clubbing and shouting and that of offending a powerful union and losing their votes when he runs for reëlection.

It is unfortunate that he did not take steps to have the dispute referred to arbitration, for there is every reason to believe it could have been settled if he had done his duty. It is a bad year for any trouble to happen. The certainty that the World's Fair will be held here has given an extraordinary impetus to the construction of great buildings, which can be used, temporarily at least, for hotels. All that work will be sadly delayed, for a carpenters' strike puts a practical end to construction and deprives of work tens of thousands of members of other trades. It will be a misfortune if building is interfered with. It will also be a misfortune if the strike floods the city with thousands of mechanics from other places and those now living here are left high and dry out of a job.

If the cowardly Mayor will not do his duty and pave the way for peace the employers should see if they cannot break their dignified silence and tell the men what they are willing to do. Then let representatives of the two parties come together and see if the differences cannot be bridged over. A strike hurts every interest except that of the saloonkeeper.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC LOSS.

The result of the State election in Rhode Island last week under the Australian ballot system shows a handsome gain for the Republicans over the hard fought battle of one year ago, when they suffered defeat by 4,411 votes. To show the changes in the strength of the different parties we present below a comparison of the votes for Governor this year and in 1889:

	1890.	1889.
Democrat	20,667	21,289
Republican	19,217	16,870
Prohibition	1,767	1,346
Union	773	3,597
Total vote	42,424	43,111
Democratic plurality	1,450	4,419
Democratic vote lacks of majority	1,091	534

It will be seen that the Democratic vote is 622 smaller and the Union vote 2,824 smaller, while the Republican vote shows an increase of 2,347 and the Prohibition vote an increase of 421. The total vote is only 687 less than it was last year. Evidently the new ballot law did not operate as a detriment to voting.

The Republican gain was undoubtedly caused by relieving the voters from the corrupting influences and bulldozing methods practiced by Democratic bosses.

And it was just for those reasons that Gov. Hill vetoed the Australian Election-Reform bill for New York. He foresaw that if all the voters of the cities were protected from the rascally methods practiced by Tammany Hall the Democrats would permanently lose at least 20,000 votes at each election in New York. Hence in the interests of corrupt elections he killed the bill.

BAD REASONS FROM A BAD JOKER.

A correspondent for a Democratic paper in this city put to the Democratic Mayor-elect of Milwaukee the following questions and got the following replies:

> Do you not believe in the right of the State to compel the teaching of English in all schools?
>
> I think that matter was fully covered in the platform of our city convention. I think that English will be eventually taught in all schools as a matter of interest to the pupils themselves. You can't do all these things in a minute. As soon as you try to choke things down the pupils' throats it begins at once to be bitter, although they might like it and want it if left to take it for themselves.
>
> What do you think of the bishops and priests instructing their parishioners how to vote in the church interest?
>
> I think it is no worse than for manufacturers to tell their employés to vote for the Republican ticket and high tariff in order to save the country and keep up wages.

It will be seen that the reasons of the Mayor are no better than his "bad boy" jokes, and the latter are pretty poor things. The platform covered the matter by stating that English ought to be taught, and then calling frantically for the repeal of a law which provided that it should be taught! On that repeal pledge the Milwaukee priests drove their dupes to the polls like sheep and voted them solid for the hypocrite Peck. But the Mayor expresses the hope that the English tongue will "eventually" be taught, if there is no fuss made about it and the teachers of the priests' schools are not interfered with. From this it appears that the elementary branches in English are not now taught in Wisconsin in parochial schools, but that in the course of human events—in this or the next century—they may be. There seems to Peck to be no right or wrong about the matter, but a pure question of expediency depending on the wishes of the clericals.

Another of Peck's bad reasons is when he talks rot about manufacturers telling their workmen to vote the Republican ticket. He ought to know that three-fourths of the men vote for free trade and against their employers, and that they seem to take a delight in voting just the opposite way they think the manufacturers would like to have them vote. Manufacturers may ask but workmen never heed, while the obedient foreign congregations of Milwaukee went to the polls in droves and voted the anti-school tickets given them by their priestly tutors.

In spite of the evasions and falsehoods of this Peck interview it seems to indicate that the new Mayor, having his office, is preparing to throw down the ladder by which he climbed up there, and that he is not quite as urgent in favor of the repeal of the Compulsory School law as he was the day before election. He may think the joke has gone far enough. But what will the priestly enemies of the American secular school system say or do when they discover that he has played them for suckers? How will they stomach the bad boy's trick on them?

CHICAGO has a way of exceeding her own most sanguine expectations. Good judges who have made careful and conservative computations of the population of this city say it will overrun any estimate that has yet been made of it, and that a genuine surprise is in store for the faithful believer in Chicago's greatness as well as for the scoffer and the skeptic. So mote it be.

A STORY is told of a fire in a Philadelphia dry-goods store the other day that was extinguished by a singular blunder of the fire-insurance patrolmen. In the excitement of the moment they seized a young English traveler who had wandered unguardedly too close to the building, carried him inside, and spread him over a pile of burning goods. The fire was instantly smothered, but the young Englishman's trousers were hopelessly ruined.

THERE was once a King of Prussia who surrounded himself with giants. The present occupant of the ancient throne of that country is a monarch of a different sort. Big men are in his way. They must go.

HOUSECLEANING days have almost come,
The bluest of the year,
When man flees from his shipwrecked home
And wipes away a tear.

THE Mississippi flood of 1890 is a grand object lesson. It teaches that the entire revenue of the United States Government would not be sufficient to confine the Father of Waters to his bed when the impulse to get up and spread himself comes upon him. His Muddy Majesty is as resistless as a tornado and mocks the puny efforts of man to stay his course or establish boundaries for his goings forth. Some other solution of the problem than the building of mud dikes will have to be tried if the Mississippi is to go unvexed and unvexing to the sea.

THE race between Illinois and Ohio for third place in the coming census is likely to be close. Illinois will need all her citizens. A few thousand may turn the scale. Will the Rev. George Jacob Schweinfurth kindly postpone the destruction of Rockford till after June next?

THE weather was propitious, during the morning at least, and the E—st—r b—n—t was unapproachable.

CHANGE of scene and a rest for the vocal chords will do much to restore Senator Hiscock to his normal condition. He is affectionaly advised to follow Mr. Depew's example and go South for a season.

LOUISVILLE's pluck and self-reliance in resolving to care for her own sufferers instead of calling for outside aid command universal admiration, but should not hinder any charitably disposed person from contributing of his or her abundance to the relief of the cyclone's victims. No money sent to Louisville for this purpose will be ill-spent.

SENATOR VEST, as we have always insisted, would be happier, healthier, less bilious, and less inclined to take gloomy views of guaranty funds if he could bring himself to eat more freely of Chicago beef.

NOW THAT "Bad Boy" Peck has been elected Mayor of Milwaukee it is probable that his political opponents will have him "investigated" on the charge of having cracked jokes.—*New York World.*

Peck will find that the worst joke he ever cracked was when he fooled the foreign priests and their sheep to elect him Mayor on the Democratic issue of abolishing compulsory secular education in the English language so that the ignorant "bad boys" might go to the bridewell or penitentiary for the lack of school training.

OUR dear Gotham friends are entreated not to be alarmed over the discussions that may arise in Chicago as to the exact location of the Columbian Exposition buildings. As Bro. Dana might say, under strong provocation—

The World's Fair site
Will be all right.

THE astute Jay Gould has abolished the saloon that formerly attracted an occasional pilgrim to his union depot in St. Louis. If the crusading fever should spread from Farmington to St. Louis Mr. Gould will be ready to meet the fair crusaders with the upright bearing of a high-minded man whose hands are wholly unstained by the accursed traffic.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Why They Were Not at Church Yesterday.

"If you don't hurry up, Lobelia," urged Mr. McSwat, as he fidgeted about in front of the mirror, trying to find an Easter necktie that would harmonize with his Ash Wednesday mustache, "we'll be late to church. I never could understand," he protested, accidentally stepping on the cat and causing a howl that raised the nap on his spring (of 1888) overcoat; "I never could understand—scat, you yowling beast!—why it takes a woman so long to dress. Lobelia, what have you done with my cuff-buttons? Where the Sam Hill are those cuff-buttons?"

"I think, Billiger, they are——"

"Lobelia, don't try to talk with your mouth full of hair-pins. Where are the cuff-buttons? If you want me to go to church with you this morning you'll have to turn up those blooming, idiotic cuff-buttons!"

"Have you looked in the soiled cuffs you took off last night, Billiger?" inquired Mrs. McSwat, calmly adjusting her frizzes.

Billiger had not. He hunted up the cuffs and found the buttons.

"If you knew they were there why didn't you say so?" he demanded, in an injured tone, as he sat down hard on a chair and proceeded to put in the buttons, telescope the cuffs on his shirt-sleeves, and slide them back and forth till the focus seemed to be about right. "I shall be ready for church, Mrs. McSwat," he continued, majestically, "in about two minutes. How long do you intend to keep me waiting?"

"I have nothing to do, Billiger," answered Mrs. McSwat, giving a few finishing dabs to her front hair, "except to put on my bonnet and gloves."

"Well, where's the bonnet!" vociferated her husband, as he jumped up, jerked on his coat, smoothed his silk hat, secured his cane, gloves, and overcoat, and sat down again. "Trot out the miraculous Easter bonnet, Lobelia. I haven't seen it yet. Where is it?"

"I brought it down a few minutes ago," replied Mrs. McSwat, who was looking about with evident anxiety, "and laid it down here, but I don't see it. I thought I put it on a chair."

"On—on a chair, Lobelia?" echoed Mr. McSwat, feebly, a dreadful suspicion crossing his mind.

"Yes. Can it be—why, Billiger, you surely wouldn't—O, O, O!" she screamed. "See what you have done!"

For Billiger had risen to his feet and was looking in silence at the chair on which he had been sitting.

There, on the seat, were the crushed remains of a once glorious Easter bonnet. It was a flattened, shapeless mass, even more hideous in its ruin than it had been in its original grandeur.

"Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, in a deep, melodramatic voice, "it is fallen. We may now pause before this splendid prodigy——"

"How could you, O, how could you do it, Billiger?" she wailed, sinking hopelessly on another chair.

"I didn't recognize it as the bonnet, Lobelia," he replied penitently. "I saw it, but supposed it to be a bunch of colored tissue paper, or a crumpled tidy, or a flesh towel, or something of that kind. Can't you fix it up again somehow?" he inquired anxiously. "Can't it be—er—inflated again or mashed together the other way so you can make it do?"

Mrs. McSwat looked witheringly at her crest-fallen husband, stalked out of the room without a word, and nobody from the McSwat household went to Easter service anywhere yesterday.

A Coming Ethnographer.

Donald is a Chicago five-year-old. He has seen Chinamen occasionally and has his opinion of them.

"Papa," he asked the other day after watching a leather-colored Celestial go past the window and indulging for a few moments in a brown study, "did God make Chinamen?"

"He did, my son," answered his father.

Donald went into another brown study, from which he emerged presently to ask:

"Papa, does God make any she-Chinamen?"

Not a Woman.

"Albert," said the blushing girl, "in the marriage ceremony of your church what is the question the minister propounds to the bridegroom?"

"He asks him this, Marie," replied the young man: 'Wilt thou take this woman'——"

"Then, Mr. Whelks," haughtily interposed Miss Marie Kersnagge, forelady of Spotcash & Co.'s notion and woolen yarn department, rising to her feet and pointing inflexibly to the door, "go and marry some"—and here her scorn became absolutely regal—"some 'woman' of your own faith!"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth has an income from her books that is estimated at $10,000.

Rider Haggard has announced his intention of going to Mexico in order to get material for new books.

Mr. Blaine owns a fine farm of 400 acres in Allegheny County, Pa. He also owns the coal under 1,100 acres of adjoining land.

Dr. Mary Walker is this spring wearing a tall hat with a wide curling brim, a double-breasted frock coat, and pantaloons of her favorite width, also a small bow tie and her usual smile.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro recently entered a restaurant at Cannes and nodded familiarly to one of the waiters. It turned out that the waiter had been one of Dom Pedro's attendants in Rio de Janeiro.

Alton Angier of Georgia, the newly appointed Consul at Rheims, has been for the last five years Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad. He once visited Rheims as an opera-singer, but that was a good many years ago.

Ernest C. Kouts, the 24-year-old Auditor and Recorder of Atlanta, Ga., earned during the summer months, by acting as a Pullman conductor, the money with which he paid for his tuition in the University of Georgia, from which he took the degrees of both literature and law.

Susan B. Anthony's latest hobby is a temperance or prohibition temple to be erected in Washington to the memory of Mrs. Hayes. It is to have busts, bas-reliefs, statues, fountains, and hydrants. The affair will cost $50,000. Thus far the faithful have got together $517.25 toward it.

Mr. Gladstone has always been more scrupulous in his attentions to the humbler classes than to the nobility and wealthy. Once, when Prime Minister, he called personally on a tradesman one Sunday morning to deliver a ticket for admission to the House of Commons which had been requested.

The ex-Queen of Naples has stables in the Champs Elysées and at Chantilly, and runs horses under an assumed name. The King, her spouse, is of a gentle disposition, and goes in for "dolce far niente." They don't exactly "board around," but live in an ordinary hotel. Nothing, the Queen says, is so like royal life in a palace as royal life in a hotel.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro has sent his photograph to Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, together with a kind note of acknowledgment of courtesies received. Mr. Childs sent, through Mr. Valente, Minister from Brazil at Washington, messages of sympathy and friendship to the deposed Emperor. Dom Pedro has a high regard for Mr. Childs.

King Lobengula of Matabele Land is pictured by a recent visitor as a giant weighing more than 280 pounds. "Never," writes the visitor, "have I seen such a brutal, sensual, and cruel expression as he has. The King returns to his Capital tomorrow, owing to gout. He is now being attended by witch doctors. Last September and October he killed 400 people, but has never touched a European."

The Crown Princess of Denmark brought to the Queen of Sweden, during her recent visit to Copenhagen, a present after that good old lady's own heart. It is a text album, containing the Queen's favorite verses from the Old and New Testament Scriptures, illuminated in fifteenth-century style by the Princess' own hand. Each page has a different design on it, and so careful and elaborate is the execution that it has taken her Royal Highness years to accomplish the work.

CURRENT NOTES.

The silent man is the one we always listen to with the greatest pleasure.—*Richmond Recorder.*

"What were your husband's last words?" "He hadn't any," sobbed the widow. "I was with him."—*New York Sun.*

The greater the man the more relentless the fury with which the people pummel him when he falls.—*Atchison Globe.*

Eight hundred bakers are on a riotous strike in Vienna. Yet they are the best bred bakers in the world.—*Boston Transcript.*

Proprietor (firmly)—"Your account, Mr. Weeks, has now been running for six months." Weeks (blandly)—"Well, suppose we let it rest for a year or two!"—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?" asked Araminta. "I think it must be the beams," said Charley, softly.—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Watts—"Her grief for him is simply overwhelming." Mrs. Potts—"It is, indeed. I understand that she spent half of the life-insurance money for a mourning suit."—*Terre Haute Express.*

The April *Century* contains some "Suggestions for the Next World's Fair." The fair in the next world will wear wings, and any suggestions offered them now will be love's labor lost.—*Norristown Herald.*

Dashly—"Don't you detest seeing a woman smoke cigarettes?" Cashley—"O, not in all cases. I like to see some women smoke." Dashley—"Who, for example?" Cashley—"Well, other men's wives."—*America.*

Miss Gushlere—"How torturing, how fearful the thought must be for a great singer to know she has lost her voice!" Mr. Praclere—"It's much more torturing when she doesn't know it."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Smith—"I notice that Robinson had an article in the paper this morning." Jones—"Indeed! I didn't see it. What was it?" Smith—"His spring overcoat. He was taking it to the tailor to be pressed and cleaned."—*Burlington Free Press.*

HILL'S LATEST VETO.

It is with painful timidity that the Troy *Press* (Dem.) finds fault with Hill's ballot-reform veto. It can only muster up courage enough to say that his "position would have been stronger with the people had he withheld the message of last week proposing a submission of the constitutional questions raised by the Saxton bill to the Court of Appeals."

Of Hill's veto of the Ballot-Reform bill the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) says: "If the Governor regarded the constitutionality of the exclusive official ballot as a subject for judicial determination, the obvious plan would have been to sign the bill, putting on record his objections, and then to take measures to have it brought before the court at once. But this would have been too honest and straightforward a course for so tortuous a person as Gov. Hill."

"As our readers are well aware," says the Buffalo *Courier*, commenting on Hill's latest veto of the Saxton bill, "the *Courier* has never been satisfied as to the soundness of the Governor's extremely technical argument as to the unconstitutionality of the so-called exclusively official ballot system as presented in the Saxton bill. In politics dangers lurk in technical arguments when popular sentiment strongly demands practical results, and the *Courier* deeply regrets that the Governor three years ago raised the constitutional question, and has fought his battle chiefly on that line."

A French Tariff Fight.

New York *Post:* The French protectionists are running protection into the ground. They have furnished the Lyons silk manufacturers with a grievance very like that of our own woolen manufacturers. The Lyons manufacturers consume annually 4,000,000 kilos of raw silk. Of this France herself only furnishes 800,000 kilos, and even if she could furnish the whole 4,000,000 of any kind of raw silk could not possibly furnish all the varieties needed by the French manufacturer, whose position in this also resembles closely that of our woolen man who needs coarse wools which cannot be produced here. But the French silk-growers here step in and ask heavy duties on the raw silk, which has roused the Lyons manufacturers to fury, and they have in convention not only protested against the proposed duty on raw silk but demanded that all raw material which enters in any way into the silk manufacture, whether silk, wool, or cotton, shall be put on the free list. This question of "raw materials" is bothering the high-tariff men a great deal all over the world and will bother them more and more every year.

Dearness of English Coke.

New York *Post:* An official report by Joseph D. Weeks of Pittsburg to the United States Geological Survey on the Durham coal mines, the chief dependence of England for coke, was made in 1886. It pointed out the increasingly distressing conditions of coke production which must soon lead to an excessive cost of that indispensable article. Only four years have passed since Mr. Weeks made his report. And what do we find now? According to the Pittsburg *Iron World* of March 7 the present cost of the coke needed to make one ton of pig-iron in England is $9.81, against $6.24 in Pittsburg. Whether Mr. Weeks was the editor of the *Iron World* in 1886 or not we do not know, but we understand that he holds that chair at the present time. As to the rapid exhaustion of fine ores in Great Britain the last report of the British Iron and Steel Institute contains ample evidence to sustain all that we said on the subject. There has been such a rapid development of the product of iron in Great Britain as to have led to the exhaustion of the fine ores and the coking coals which is now creating such alarm on that side of the water.

[The day of British iron supremacy appears to be nearing its end. The need of protection duties against the importation of English iron scarcely exists at present. If the duties were cut in two there could be no imports of steel from that country to this.]

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

Stories About Lincoln and Family.

Passing among the Lincoln memorial collection now at the Eden Musée in this city attention was directed to several articles connected with which are some stories.

When Mr. Lincoln was an attorney yet unknown to fame he was retained by Mason Brayman, solicitor of the Illinois Central railroad, to appear for the company in a suit of record, McLean County vs. Illinois Central railroad company. The retainer fee was $200. The understanding was when the suit was decided Mr. Lincoln should receive $1,000 more. Time and labor were given this case. It went twice to the Supreme Court. Mr. Lincoln won the case both times. Mr Lincoln came to Chicago to collect his fee. Mr. Brayman was away from the office. The young attorney was too poor to make many trips to the city and he asked for the next man in authority. He was referred to the Superintendent, who refused to audit the account on the ground that it was excessive. The story goes that the Superintendent remarked in addition to his refusal to audit that the bill was "as much as any first-class lawyer would have charged."

A gentleman of this city to whose attention this incident was brought said "the incident is true with the correction—the Superintendent's language was more emphatic. It was, 'Don't you think this is a pretty steep bill for a country lawyer?'"

Mr. Lincoln sued the company for $5,000, and when the case went to court it was backed up by six leading attorneys—Grant Goodrich, N. B. Judd, Archibald Williams, N. H. Purple, O. H. Browning, and R. S. Blackwell—to the effect that the amount was reasonable. Mr. Lincoln won the suit and the company paid the fee.

This incident would cut no conspicuous figure in history but for the fact that the Superintendent of the road, who sneered at Mr. Lincoln's bill, was George B. McClellan, afterward Commander of the Army of the Potomac under President Lincoln, still later opposing candidate to Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States and defeated. In the light of such a story one is reminded of the New Testament admonition, "Be careful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

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The broken marble-top table, mahogany veneered, has a story. When all was about ready for the family to leave Springfield for Washington the people who had bought the furniture in the parlor came over to move it away. All had been removed except this marble-top table and one chair. Mr. Lincoln requested that both pieces be kept for a few moments, as he wished to write something. He requested also to be left alone for the time. The door closed and he sat and wrote—the last writing he was ever to do in his old home.

The new part of this incident is this: When Mr. Lincoln admitted those who had purchased the furniture with others who were there his face showed that he had been weeping. What he had written was that tender farewell which he delivered a few hours later to his neighbors at the depot, as he was leaving them forever.

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Although Mr. Lincoln was methodical in many things he was slovenly in some of the details of his business. He had no particular place for anything, for the reason, maybe, that he didn't have the particular place. One smiles as he sees a yellow bit of paper, which was evidently a binding for a bundle of papers, on which are written these grinning words:

"When you can't find it anywhere else look in this."

"It" meant something which Mr. Lincoln knew would be wanted some time, and as there was no particular place for "it" "it" was liable to be slipped into the bundle around which was this binding.

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The older politician doubtless remembers the fact that Mr. Lincoln was a Postmaster at New Salem, Ill., in 1833—his first public office. He held his commission from Andrew Jackson. Duncan was Governor of the State. Even at that time Mr. Lincoln had "a pull with the authorities," for here is a letter recommending the appointment of a man about whom Gov. Duncan had asked Mr. Lincoln.

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How little Mr. Lincoln regarded people who were conspicuous at the time of his first Administration is shown by an incident almost trifling in one sense. Here is a card. It introduces to the Secretary of War a lady whose husband is in the army. She is trying to find him. On the reverse of the card is the autograph of Mrs. Winfield Scott. Her visiting card!

She had called. It was of no consequence. The next caller was a woman in trouble. The card was used because it was the first thing handy. If it had been the card of Victoria—provided the Queen uses cards—it would have been the same to Mr. Lincoln.

***

Associated with the old fashioned mahogany-veneered bureau and stand-table there is this choice bit of gossip which, I am assured, is absolutely true. When the family was preparing to leave Springfield Mrs. Lincoln had made an addition of one dress to her wardrobe. This was to be worn when she reached Washington—not at her reception, however. The lady who made the dress was a Mrs. Figneri, a Portuguese, whose husband had been compelled to flee from his own country because he had espoused the cause of liberty. When Mrs. Figneri brought home the dress Mrs. Lincoln, like thousands of other good wives of this country, was not able to pay her dressmaker's bill, and she hesitated to ask Mr. Lincoln for the money. The dressmaker wanted some furniture. She suggested this to Mrs. Lincoln. This old bureau and stand-table went to cancel the dressmaker's bill. They were afterward sold to John G. Barker, whose family, after his death, gave them to the Lincoln memorial collection.

***

There is an old cupboard—the sort your grandmother probably used. It is five feet high; has board doors and a strong lock.

A gentleman who was a visitor to the Lincoln mansion in Springfield in the earlier days vouches for this:

"In this cupboard Mrs. Lincoln kept her pies, cakes, and preserves. On one occasion company was expected. The cupboard was comfortably crowded with delicacies. The boys—Bob and Todd—went to the room in which the cupboard stood and gorged themselves with the contents, thus getting what you newspaper fellows would call a 'scoop' on the company. Mrs. Lincoln thereupon ordered this lock to be placed on the cupboard, and she carried the key to the same up to the day the family left Springfield for Washington.

Who Cares for the Cost to the Taxpayer?

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Although the Senate passed the Dependent Pension bill, which will cost $40,000,000 a year at least, by a vote of more than three to one, a halt was called on the mad rush for reckless grants from the Treasury which is full of encouragement. The important feature of the proceedings was the refusal of the Republican majority to go a step further on that road, and the earnest and successful opposition of two leading representatives of the party, Messrs. Frye and Hawley, to the vastly larger and more dangerous schemes which have stalked behind the Dependent Pension bill. One of these was brought forward by Mr. Plumb of Kansas in the shape of an amendment removing the limitation as to "arrears of pensions," so as to make pensions on account of wounds, or injuries, or disease commence from the death or discharge of the soldier a quarter of a century ago, and was, of course, heartily supported by Blair of New Hampshire. A Democratic Senator asking whether any estimate had been made of the cost of removing this limitation, Mr. Plumb calmly replied that the Commissioner of Pensions had stated some weeks ago that the cost would be about 478 millions and that the Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions had estimated it at 500 millions; "it would be somewhere about these figures." Another Democratic Senator declared his conviction that the cost would not be a dollar less than 600 millions, one-half of which would have to be turned over at the first quarterly payment, and he pointed out that, if the amendment were adopted, there would have to be some means provided for paying that immense amount. But Mr. Blair was not appalled by any such figures as 600 millions, and cheerfully admitted that he "thought it very likely that the cost of arrears of pensions would reach 600 millions, and it might reach a billion." However, he said, it was only the payment of a debt, and "it was time to call a halt on such low, selfish, and devilish considerations as were raised against the payment of that debt."

It Will Be the Great Issue.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* As a matter of fact, it will make little difference whether the parties allude to the Bennett law or not in their platforms, so far as the issue is concerned. It is bound to be made whether the political managers desire it or not. The two church organizations that oppose the law have already served notice that it will be an issue. They will demand from every candidate for office a specific statement of his attitude upon the law, and they will fight any candidate who does not declare for repeal.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.

BOULANGER IN DISTRESS.

FORCED TO GIVE UP HIS FAMOUS HORSE TO THE DUCHESS D'URES.

He Has Also Been Compelled to Accept the Proceeds of a Concert Given in Paris in Aid of Boulangists in Distress—How Easter Sunday Was Observed in the Gay French Capital—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 6.—Gen. Boulanger's determination to return to France and "face the music" has created no little excitement among his friends and supporters in this city.

There are pressing reasons assigned by his enemies for his taking instant action, the most potent of which is that he is in the throes of poverty. Recently he was compelled to accept 4,000 francs accruing from a recent concert given, as stated, "for the benefit of those of the Boulangist party who had lost their places or otherwise become financially involved through devotion to the cause of revision." He was recently obliged to give the Duchess d'Ures his famous black horse and make over his personal effects to Mme. de Bonnemain, in order to meet his debts in Jersey, where, since he left London, his expenses have been 100 francs a day.

Gen. Boulanger's advisers are of the opinion that the young Duke of Orleans will yet be pardoned, and in that event the General is prepared to enter Paris at an opportune time and give himself up to the authorities, that his friends may demand amnesty for him on the same grounds upon which the Duke may yet be pardoned.

BANQUETED BEFORE EXECUTED.

Chinese Prisoners Given a Feast, and Then Their Heads Are Chopped Off.

LONDON, April 6.—Letters received here from Hong Kong report that there was another wholesale execution in that city recently, attended by the curious details of such events in China. The condemned in this case numbered six, and were the last of the miners convicted of inciting a revolt at the Koutsiou mine at Mongtze in the Yunnan Province.

The program of the execution began with the announcement to the prisoners of the approval of their death sentence by the Viceroy. This was followed by a rich banquet consisting of roast pork and duck, fish, and rice, and with an abundance of Chinese wines.

The condemned men were then freed from their fetters and led to the place of execution, surrounded on the way by troops, who fired volleys into the air from time to time. On their arrival the death sentence was read over into the hands of the executioners. In this case soldiers were chosen at random from the army.

These men did their duty as well as professional executioners and five out of six heads fell into the baskets at the first stroke of the sabers. The sixth neck offered a little more resistance and a second stroke was necessary.

The execution was witnessed by an immense throng of Chinese, who gathered at every point around the place from which a view could be obtained.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Bitter Opposition to It.

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a second letter, ridicules the proposition that the Land Purchase bill is a tranquilizing and pacifying measure. On the contrary, he says, it is certain to lead to jealousy and repudiation of rent among tenants whose landlords refuse to sell, to say nothing of the repudiation indicated in his first letter, involving the Government in a hopeless double task of enforcing the law in the cases of non-renters and the recovery of money from purchasers.

Coming to the question of guarantees Lord Randolph enters into the financial question in detail. He estimates that five years of continuous repudiation would exhaust the cash guarantees and compel recourse to the contingent guarantees, which would mean the throwing of Ireland into a condition of anarchy worse than was ever contemplated by the strongest opponents of home rule as a result of the repeal of the union. There was not the remotest chance that public opinion or political parties would support such a policy. He granted that the hypothesis was absurd, but the bill was built thereon, and the only conclusion was, in the words of Mr. Dillon, that the security was rotten.

"It is impossible," he writes, "to suppose that the Parnellites, who have shown such surpassing intelligence and such little scruple to attain their ends, will not be keen to discern the splendid opportunity and resolute enough to bring about repudiation and a state of things which would compel England to give a separate Parliament and Government to Ireland."

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the securities are sound, he examines into the morality of the measure. Mr. Gladstone, he says, had the consent of a majority of Ireland's representatives in the House of Commons to pledge her local revenue, yet Lord Hartington denounced imposing upon the Irish taxpayer such a serious, risky liability. Mr. Balfour, without the consent of the Parnellites, had no right to pledge the resources of the whole community for the benefit of a comparatively small class.

Lord Randolph laughs at the simplicity of those who think that because purchase is voluntary there will be no repudiation, or that if offered such an opportunity to gain his ends Parnell would jump at it. It is obvious by their fierce opposition that the Parnellites will disengage themselves from responsibility for the consequences, and the argument of repudiation will be identical with that of the Southern States after the war of secession. He concludes by saying that nothing but the most audacious violation of pledges given to the English people by the Unionist party can justify the passing of the bill. He promises in a third letter to advance proposals of his own for a land purchase scheme.

EASTER AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Streets of Gay Paris Alive with People in Holiday Attire.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 6.—Paris smiled all over its face today. In the morning hours the church bells rang out a merry peal announcing that another Lent had gone, and that the joyous paschal season had begun. Whether the sun indulged in the pas seul which tradition has it he performs on Easter morn or no, he came out in all his glory and shone benignly. Easter eggs, the majority of which would scorn connection with the poultry yard, were given in myriads. All the morning jewelers, florists, and bon bon dealers were busy sending orders received. The Catholic churches were crowded. A feature of the day from the religious point of view was Easter communion at Notre Dame.

Every evening during Passion Week Père Mont Sabre, the gifted Dominican, has preached to congregations composed mainly of men. The interest has been in preparation for this Easter morning ceremony which good Catholics point to proudly as conclusive proof that atheistic doctrines have not yet corrupted the masses of the Paris population. The ceremony was peculiarly impressive.

After a brief address from Père Mont Sabre, a procession was formed of 3,000 men with lighted torches in hand, chanting as they marched along the aisles of the cathedral. All classes were represented in the procession from the noblest houses in France down to the blouse-clad workman from the anarchist Belleville. Many Catholic Senators, Deputies, and Municipal Councilors were noticed in the ranks. As the head of the procession reached the altar rails the foremost rank knelt down and received communion, and so on to the end. At 10 o'clock the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris celebrated high mass. Bishop Bonvier officiated at Notre Dame des Victoires and the Papal Nuncio at Ste. Clothilde. At Saint Roch in the afternoon the sermon was preached in the deaf and dumb language for a congregation composed mainly of deaf mutes.

Meanwhile the Bois de Boulogne was filled with other thousands of Parisians. Had a stranger been dropped in the Allie des Acacias he might have concluded that the population of the city had been transported there en masse. He might also have inferred that every true born Parisian was rich and happy and wore nothing but clothes fresh from the hands of a tailor or dressmaker, while disdaining gloves that showed stains.

Other thousands of gay Parisians thronged the boulevards in holiday attire, and until a late hour all the principal streets were alive with happy people.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM CHURCHILL.

He Advises the Government to Withdraw the Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in his third letter on the Irish question, after premising that British credit can be given with safety only when it is given in answer to the spontaneous request of the Irish people and on their binding themselves by every obligation of national honor to repay, denies that such a state of things is ideal or impossible of attainment, and says the admission of its impossibility would destroy the case against home rule. He goes on to propose that, instead of continuing coercion, Parliament give Ireland popular local government similar to the English and Scotch government, which, instead of inspiring despair, will lead to prosperity and contentment. If this were done a request for British assistance in the purchase of land would come in the natural course of things, and similar demands for other public purposes would follow. Instead of dealing with the tenants directly the State would deal with the local bodies, whose chance of receiving credit would depend on proper conduct.

Finally, Lord Randolph Churchill advises the Government, in the event of determined opposition, to confuse the Separatists by withdrawing the bill. He adds that they could then, by saving time, pass useful measures, and then appeal to the country with confidence based on a good argument and be secure of a patriotic majority.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Dunraven's Reply to the Peabody Challenge—Cable Brevities.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Dunraven has sent the following reply to the Peabody challenge proposing a series of races, seventy-footers, England and America:

ADARE MANOR, Adare Island.—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 14th, on the 18th of this month I wrote to the New York Yacht Club asking whether they could agree to the last message of the Royal Yacht Squadron to the effect that the America cup should, if it came into their possession, be held subject to challenges according to the terms of the Volunteer-Thistle races: whether in that case my challenge of last year might be considered merely postponed for a season. Pending the receipt of an answer from the New York Yacht Club it is impossible for me to give a definite reply to the proposals of your letter and must therefore content myself at present with merely acknowledging it. DUNRAVEN.

In Memory of the Duke of Albany.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

CANNES, April 6.—The unveiling of the monument presented by the Queen in memory of the late Duke of Albany was performed this morning by the Prince of Wales in Albany Memorial Chapel of St. George's, on Californie Hills. Seldom has such a ceremony been performed before so thoroughly sympathetic a gathering or amid such lovely surroundings, for the church had been by delicate hearts and tender hands transformed into a floral Mecca. The church was well filled. After service the Prince of Wales, Prince Nicholas, and Chevalier Colquhoun stepped from the royal pew and entering the memorial chapel, uncovered the statue. It is a full length figure in Highland costume. The sculptor is Pellegrino.

Emin Getting Tired of His Bargain.

ZANZIBAR, April 6.—Emin Pasha has arrived here. He shows less eagerness concerning the proposed expedition than his employers desire, and it is reported that he wishes to cancel his engagement and return to Europe before deciding as to his future plans.

Mr. Carroll, an American sportsman, has returned from a three months' hunt on Masailand. He met with unusual success, 300 head of large game, including many elephants and lions, being killed. The caravan suffered severely from influenza.

Mr. J. S. Morgan Seriously Injured.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

MONTE CARLO, April 6.—Mr. J. S. Morgan of the London branch of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who has been resting here, met with a severe accident yesterday in a runaway. The patient rallied somewhat during the day, but the serious nature of the wounds and Mr. Morgan's advanced age, 77, cause fears of a fatal termination of the accident.

A Calamity Narrowly Averted.

LONDON, April 6.—A fog signal prematurely exploded last night at the famous Bell Rock lighthouse, off the east coast of Scotland. The dome was shattered by the explosion, and the light was extinguished for the first time since the lighthouse was built, in 1811. After the explosion a passing steamer had a narrow escape from being wrecked on the reef, owing to the absence of the light. She was warned just in time by fog signals and a disaster was averted.

William Wants to Isolate Russia.

BERLIN, April 6.—The *Hamburg* correspondent says that in contrast with Bismarck's policy, Emperor William intends to pave the way to an entente with France and thus isolate Russia. The Austrian alliance, it adds, will remain unchanged.

Death of Gen. Renwick.

LONDON, Ont., April 6.—Gen. Renwick, the senior General in the British army, is dead, aged 90 years. He had resided here for nearly forty years.

Had No Bill of Health.

GIBRALTAR, April 6.—[Special.]—The United States warship Alliance has just arrived from Malaga, where admittance was refused, as she did not possess a clean bill of health.

The Squadron Will Not Go to Athens.

LONDON, April 6.—Owing to the prevalence of small-pox at the Piræus the American Squadron of Evolution will not go to Athens. The squadron remains at Corfu.

Dom Pedro's Health Improving.

CANNES, April 6.—Dom Pedro was much better today, and dined with his family. He remains in-doors.

Foreign Notes.

The American Consul at Plauen has been robbed in a hotel of jewels valued at $5,000.

It is stated that Emperor William of Germany will visit the Empress of Austria at Wiesbaden this week.

Mr. Henry Irving will in the autumn open the private theater built by Patti, the songstress, at Craig-Y-Nos, Wales.

A match has been arranged between American and German riflemen. There will be fifteen marksmen on each side.

The Rev. Mr. Toulson, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, fell dead on the street in London yesterday.

The Portuguese Government has invited one firm in America and several firms in other countries to make tenders for the construction of four new cruisers. No tenders from English firms are invited.

THREE ALABAMA NEGROES KILLED.

They Refused to Surrender and Were Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—A telegram came here from Irondale tonight asking for a physician. All that can be found is that three negroes were stealing railroad iron this afternoon when City Marshal England and Deputy Sheriff Fortenberry came up and called for their surrender. The negroes ran about a mile with the officers in pursuit, when one of them turned and shot England. Deputy Fortenberry opened fire on the negroes, and when the firing ceased all three were dead. Marshal England will probably die.

Strangled by His Shirt Collar.

DULUTH, Minn., April 6.—[Special.]—Wung Lee, a Chinese laundryman, died in a singular manner last night. His companion, another celestial, was awakened by Lee's heavy breathing and gasping, but thinking it was owing to his having hit the pipe rather hard paid no further attention. Shortly afterward Wung Lee made a heavy gurgling sound and the other Chinaman, recognizing the death rattle, fled in terror, leaving the dying man alone. In a few minutes he came back with aid, but Wung Lee was dead. Examination proved that he had strangled slowly to death by pressure of the tight collar of his shirt.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

BURKE LIVING IN CLOVER.

LOUISIANA'S DEFAULTER HOBNOBS WITH HONDURAS' PRESIDENT.

How the Big Embezzler Manages to Enjoy Himself in the Central American Country—Champagne, Imported Cigarettes, and Ice Cream Among the Things Provided to Make Eva Hamilton's Stay in the New Jersey Prison a Pleasant One—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—A letter from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says that Maj. Burke, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Louisiana, is living in clover there under the patronage of President Brogan. Burke is still working his mining schemes and is receiving valuable assistance from the Government. He and President Brogan seem to understand each other thoroughly, and the "Major" is frequently at the Government palace.

The City of Tegucigalpa, situated in the mountains, is a delightful place to live winter or summer. The inhabitants are much given to music, and on these beautiful tropic nights the streets and the plaza are vocal with the sound of brass bands and the strolling singers.

Few criminals have found their lives cast in as pleasant places as Maj. Burke. Sometimes he is at his mines and sometimes in the city, but is always pleasant, contented, and happy.

HAS CHAMPAGNE AND ICE-CREAM.

How Eva Hamilton Enjoys Herself in the New Jersey State Prison.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—The notorious Eva Hamilton has been the cause of a legislative investigation because of the liberties she is said to enjoy in her lofty cell in the New Jersey State Prison.

It is stated that she enjoys champagne, Manhattan cocktails, and imported cigarettes. It has even come to the ears of the members of the Legislature that she has roast duck and ice-cream, and, in fact, anything she wants and is willing to pay for.

Monday Speaker Heffernbeimer will appoint a committee of five Assemblymen to begin a thorough investigation of the management of the State's prison. Lawyer Huffman of Jersey City was asked concerning the rumors about Mrs. Hamilton's prison life, and he said:

"There is not a word of truth in the whole affair. She is treated the same as other prisoners, but because Mrs. Patterson would not take her out of her cell and exhibit her like a dime-museum freak to a crowd of Legislators and politicians all these charges have been made. Mrs. Hamilton is in the State prison and she is not on exhibition."

TO BE SEEN AT THE THEATERS.

Plays That Will Be Presented at the Various Houses This Week.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—Late as the dramatic season is, it is not so far advanced as to be without new offerings here and there among the theaters. Two novelties will compete for attention and favor tomorrow night.

Niblo's play tomorrow night is the newest of the week's offerings, because it comes for the first time before an American audience. It is Clara Louise Thompson's sensational melodrama, "The Knights of Tyburn," and it is an adaptation of a D'Ennery play, "Les Chevaliers du Brouillard."

Though it is not in the strict acceptance of the term a new play, Steele Mackaye's melodrama, "Money Mad," will compel wide interest at its production tomorrow night on the Standard's stage. It has been confessed by Manager Hill within the last week that the play is based upon "Through the Dark," a ten-year old Fifth avenue failure, and "A Noble Rogue," a Chicago venture of two seasons ago, both from Mackaye's pen.

Next Saturday night ends "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's, so far as its performance by the D'Oyly Carte company is concerned. Carte acts wisely in withdrawing his troupe. It is asserted that he lost $40,000 on the venture.

The season at Daly's ends this week. Then, fortified with a valuable new piece in "Haroun al Raschid," the company will start on the tour that takes them to Henry Irving's London Theater and back before cold weather. At the home theater the first visitor will be Rosina Vokes, whose annual New York season will open next week.

"Shenandoah" enters its farewell fortnight at Proctor's, Twenty-third street, tomorrow night. Wednesday evening will mark its 250th representation in New York. "The Henrietta," with Stuart Robson as Bertie, will be a welcome revival at Proctor's for the spring season, which is to open April 21.

"The City Directory" is heading toward its hundredth New York performance.

HOUSE WITHIN A HOUSE.

How a Tenant's Refusal to Move Affects a New Building.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—Mr. Edward Wuerth is engineering an architectural phenomenon which will soon take form at South Orange avenue and Camden street, Newark, N. J. It is to be a house within a house, a long apartment house to be built around and over a small house, after the Japanese fashion, because of a tenant's refusal to move.

A few weeks ago there were five houses on the corner plat. Brewer Frantz Kastner, the owner, decided to build a big flat house, and had two of the houses taken away and two torn down. The fifth was and is occupied by Frederick Theur as a saloon and dwelling. His lease does not expire for another year, and he has announced to Brewer Kastner that he has no intention of vacating. As Kastner is equally determined that his new house shall be completed by next October or November, the novel "house within a house" plan has been decided upon. The new flats will be built up to within a few inches of Theur's house on all four sides, leaving a small passage-way in front for Theur and his family to reach the outside world. Theur's house is two stories high, and the new one will be built over it for a height of two stories.

THROWS INK ON THEIR DRESSES.

An Unknown Man Who Delights in Spoiling Costly Garments.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—The police are looking for a man with a strange mania. He delights to spoil ladies' dresses by throwing ink or other colored fluids upon them. The experience of Mrs. James Sennett, who lives in Flat No. 12, at the southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue, is perhaps the most grievous. She had bought for Easter an "old rose" robe of elaborate design and costly material. A week ago Friday evening she wore the dress to go calling with her husband.

On their way home about 9:30 o'clock they were walking eastward on Fifty-eighth street and turning thence on Ninth avenue southward. At that point they perceived that they were closely followed by a man. Upon reaching the light of her apartments Mrs. Sennett discovered that the back of her skirt from the waist down, as well as part of the bodice, was blotched with large purple stains. Scores of other ladies have also had dresses ruined in the same manner.

ACTION OF THE ADRIATIC'S CAPTAIN.

Evidently Not So Bad Toward the City of Paris as Reported.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Adriatic arrived here today. Capt. Roberts was questioned about his action toward the disabled City of Paris. Capt. Roberts states that he laid by the Paris six hours, and that on the boat from the Paris coming alongside his vessel he informed the officer in charge that he would do all in his power to assist the disabled ship. He signaled the steamer Aldersgate and with her proceeded to come up to the Paris, and on reaching her informed Capt. Watkins that he had spoken the Aldersgate, who was willing to tow the Paris to Queenstown. He also offered to take off her passengers and leave them at Queenstown, but New York, as has been incorrectly reported, and even stated he would tow the Paris to Queenstown.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An Italian Laborer Suffering from Trichiniasis—He Ate Raw Pork.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special.]—Vincenzo Paternoster, an Italian laborer, is lying on a cot at the Ward's Island Hospital suffering from trichiniasis. Supt. Marple says there can be no mistaking the man's disease, and it is the first case of the kind ever treated at the hospital. The victim is only 24 years old, and his muscles are fairly alive with trichinæ. They are the result of his eating some pork almost raw over two weeks ago. He will probably die.

New in the Pickpocket Line.

Henry Gerkin of No. 19 Marion street and Albert Kunsburg of No. 30 Eighth avenue are two well-known pickpockets. They have just introduced a new wrinkle in their profession—setting fire to a man's coat and then robbing him. Their victim was Mr. Louis Appman of No. 177 Union street, Brooklyn, and the robbery took place in the Bowery Saturday. Both men were arrested and held for trial today.

Failure of a Hat Manufacturer.

It was announced in Orange, N. J., today that Samuel J. Allen, a prominent hat manufacturer, had made an assignment. The firm of Allen & Dykman was formed last August, and the junior partner represented that the factory, which can turn out one hundred dozen hats a day, was free from incumbrances, and upon this representation Mr. Allen put in $30,000.

Easter Services.

It was a bright, clear, sunshiny Easter day. Most of the sacred edifices had been transformed into veritable floral bowers and along the platforms extended tall banks of Easter lillies and other white flowers blooming luxuriantly amid masses of delicate green. The musical services were unusually fine too, and nearly all the regular choirs had strong reinforcements. One of the most interesting features of the day was the annual parade on Fifth avenue of the congregations of the fashionable churches.

Plummer's Missing Partner.

John F. Plummer's partner, William S. Darling, has been missing ten days. He is much needed to clear up some accounts of the failed firm.

Death of Thomas Hogan.

Thomas M. Hogan, the well-known artist who has been engaged with illustrated newspapers for the last thirty years, died today of pneumonia.

TO PUT A STOP TO GERRYMANDERING.

Provisions of the Bill Likely to Be Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—[Special.]—It is probable that the present Congress will pass at this session a National Gerrymander bill. The aim is to prevent performances like those going on in Ohio and Maryland, where Democratic Legislatures are seeking to make impossible the election of Republican Congressmen. The bill, however, which is to form the basis of legislation, would cut both ways, and Republican gerrymanders would be just as impossible as Democratic gerrymandering. The country would be the gainer, by keeping the Congressional legislation more even and by preventing the redistricting which in some States follows every shifting of party power in the Legislatures. After the reapportionment on the census of 1890 there could be no further redistricting till the census of 1900. Though the arrangement proposed is equitable, the Democratic members of the committee, which has agreed on the McComas bill, will make a minority report and oppose the passage of the measure. They will not be able to raise any constitutional objections. The substance of the McComas bill is found in these provisions:

That in each State entitled under an apportionment of Representatives in Congress to more than one Representative, the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Fifty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts which have as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, so that the most populous districts in such State shall not have more than 15,000 inhabitants in excess of the population of the least populous district. They shall be composed of territory contiguous, adjoining, and, as far as practicable, compact.

After each National decennial census of population shall have been completed Congress shall determine the number of Representatives in Congress and reapportion the same among the several States as entitled, and the Legislature of each State elected next after such apportionment by Congress shall redistrict each State under the restrictions and regulations as to population and territory hereinbefore provided; and such redistricting, when made by such State Legislature, shall not be altered by any succeeding Legislature during the term of ten years.

Until the next apportionment of Representatives shall be made by Congress, conformably to the eleventh census, there shall be no change of boundaries of any of the Congressional districts in any State to alter the same as they existed when the Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress were elected, and the Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall be elected from the same districts, composed of the same territory, and having the same boundaries as those from which the Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress were elected, any law of any State heretofore or hereafter passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRAMPS FATALLY SHOOT A CONDUCTOR.

Cowardly Assault on an Unarmed Man at Lima, O.

LIMA, O., April 6.—As the third section of freight-train No. 98, east-bound on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, was pulling into a long side-track, a half mile west of this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Conductor Gardner J. Tuckey noticed six tramps getting into a box-car of the train. He ordered them to leave the train. One of the tramps said to him:

"You will be the first man to get out."

At this moment Tuckey grappled with the man, when one of his companions discharged a gun inside the car. The train was moving during the occurrence and had reached the Main street crossing. The target man, hearing the report of the revolver, ran to the car with a flag stick, which he gave to the conductor and endeavored to get into the car to aid him. But in trying to get hold of the stick Tuckey was shoved out of the car door to the ground. At the same time the tramps jumped out of the door on the north side of the train. Tuckey climbed over the train, and as he alighted on the opposite side one of the gang produced a revolver, which Tuckey wrenched out of his hands. Two others then caught him, holding each of his arms so that he was powerless to defend himself, when another one of them placed a 38-caliber revolver at the conductor's left side and fired, the ball taking effect in the region but a little below the heart.

Tuckey was picked up and carried to the nearest drug store, where he received medical assistance. The doctors decided that the wound would prove fatal. The police went in search of the tramps and arrested four of them after a lively chase of about three miles out of the city. They were identified by Tuckey, one of them as the man who fired the shot.

HE WAS NEITHER DRUNK NOR SOBER.

An Officer's Peculiar Testimony Before the Fechet Court-Martial.

FORT YATES, N. D., April 6.—[Special.]—The whole fort is laughing today over the remarkable testimony of Lieut. Brooks before the Fechet court-martial yesterday. To the question, "Was Fechet drunk or sober?" Lieut. Brooks replied: "Neither; he was between."

Judge Advocate-General Groesbeck conducted the prosecution, and Lieut. Crowder, Eighth Calvary, who appeared for Lieut. Steele at Chicago, defended Capt. Fechet, who was arraigned on the charge of drunkenness while on duty—the specification alleging that he appeared in an intoxicated condition upon a general court-martial of which he was President. The testimony of the three witnesses examined was similar to Brooks'. Each was under the impression that the court adjourned because they believed Fechet incapacitated, but admitted that no reason was ascribed. Abbott thought Fechet was sick at the time from prolonged and excessive drinking, but not suffering from the immediate effects of liquor, and was not drunk in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He would not swear that he was drunk. There are but few more witnesses, and the case will be concluded Monday.

Strange Disappearance of a Woman.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 6.—[Special.]—The city police have been searching high and low ever since last night for Mrs. Adam Weltzel, the daughter of Select Councilman Andrew Binder, who left home under mysterious circumstances at 5 p. m. yesterday. Mrs. Weltzel is 26 years old. She was married five years ago and has three children, the youngest aged about two weeks. She and her husband have always prospered and lived happily. A pathetic letter from her to Mr. Weltzel, in which she has wronged him grievously and sees no relief but in death, furnishes the only clew to a motive for the woman's disappearance. Her father, who is well known in business, has telegraphed to all her friends and relatives in other cities in the vain hope of securing some trace of her. She was not known to have any male friends and her strange letter mystifies her husband as much as her disappearance.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For Ohio, light local showers, warmer, southerly winds.

For Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, preceded by light local showers, warmer, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 6—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Showers, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Rain or snow.	Precipitation.
Alpena, Mich.	29.60	36	48	S. E.	Rain.	Snow	.36
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	32	50	S.	Cl'udy		.03
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	38	50	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	66	68	S.	Fair.		
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	66	74	S.	Fair.		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.64	54	62	W.	Cl'udy		
Chicago	29.86	38	50	N. W.	Cl'udy		.06
Cincinnati	29.90	52	62	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Cleveland, O.	29.94	40	52	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Davenport, Ia.	29.82	44	60	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Denver, Colo.	29.66	50	64	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Des Moines, Ia.	29.80	42	54	N. W.	Clear.		
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	38	50	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Dodge City, Kas.	29.76	52	66	S.	Cl'udy		
Dubuque, Ia.	29.86	38	50	S. E.	Clear.		.16
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	30	40	N. E.	Cl'udy		.02
El Paso, Texas.	29.82	60	70	S.	Fair.		
Erie, Pa.	29.94	34	50	S.	Fair.		
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	70	74	S. E.	Fair.		.18
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.88	36	48	S.	Fair.		.06
Green Bay, Wis.	29.98	36	46	S. E.	Rain.		.06
Helena, Mont.	29.76	44	56	N. E.	Cl'udy		
Huron, S. D.	29.94	40	52	S.	Clear.		
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.92	48	64	S. W.	Clear.		
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	64	74	S.	Cl'udy		
La Crosse, Wis.	29.86	40	54	N. W.	Cl'udy		.02
Manitoba, Man.	29.50	26	36	N. W.	Cl'udy		.02
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	36	44	N. W.	Cl'udy		.34
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	38	48	N.	Cl'udy		.14
Minnedosa	29.56	24	36	N.	Fair.		
Montreal	30.02	40	44	S. W.	Cl'udy		.02
Moorhead, Minn.	29.70	34	46	S.	Cl'udy		.08
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	70	74	S.	Clear.		
New Orleans, La.	30.22	70	76	S.	Clear.		
New York City	30.10	50	60	S. W.	Clear.		
Norfolk, Va.	30.16	54	64	S.	Clear.		
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	38	48	N. E.	Clear.		
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	36	46	S.	Clear.		
Pensacola, Fla.	30.04	72	76	S.	Clear.		
Port Huron, Mich.	29.94	42	52	S.	Rain.		
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	40	52	S.	Cl'udy		
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	54	64	S. W.	Clear.		
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	34	44	N.	Cl'udy		.10
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.72	50	62	W.	Cl'udy		
Sandusky, O.	29.92	40	54	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Sioux City, Ia.	29.82	40	54	N. W.	Clear.		
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	44	56	S.	Clear.		
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	54	62	S. W.	Fair.		
Toledo, O.	29.90	40	52	S. W.	Cl'udy		
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.14	74	80	S.	Clear.		
San Francisco, Cal.							
Portland, Ore.							

Ocean Steamship Movements.

London—The City of Berlin, from New York, March 29, for Liverpool, passed Brow Head today.

SUDDEN ENDING OF A WEDDING TRIP.

A Bride Leaves Her Husband the Day After Her Marriage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 6.—[Special.]—Theodore McCormack, a resident of Toledo, O., has had a very sorrowful experience in the wild West. Up to three weeks ago he was a happy bachelor in moderately comfortable circumstances. About the middle of March he saw an advertisement in a matrimonial paper of a rich young lady who lived at Monroe, Mich., and who wanted a husband. He answered the advertisement and in a short time was engaged through correspondence. He went to Monroe and met the woman. The next day they were married and left at once for the West on a wedding trip. They got along agreeably until they neared this city on their way home this morning. When they arrived at the third station west of this city the woman suddenly announced that she did not propose to go any further, and in spite of her husband's protests left the train. Before she left she secured $200 from him, about all the money he had, which she carried away with her.

Foul Play Suspected.

WENONA, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—James O'Brien, a former respected resident of this place, was found dead upon his homestead in Cheyenne County, Nebraska, where he had been living for some time alone. Foul play is suspected.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated, and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and an improved Inhaler; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST-Office Department and Postal Service.—Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890. Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Saturday, the 12th of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing-slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, envelopes, rubber goods, pens, penholders, pencils, inks, mucilage, glass goods, rulers, folders, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, to such quantities of the different articles, respectively, and at such times and from time to time as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statement of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the superintendent of the Division of Post-Office Supplies, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

JUST RECEIVED: MEN'S SPRING STYLE HATS. SPECIAL LINE YOUTHS' ROUND & SQUARE CROWN HATS.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
85 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Spring Clothing

20 Per Cent Off

Of All Ready-Made Winter Clothing —If You Buy Now.

If you want to wear spring styles—or know what's to be worn this spring—look in on our stock of ready-made goods—

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

PEOPLE STILL TALKING ABOUT PRINCE BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

The Chancellor Believed to Be Debating the Advisability of Giving the World the Whole Truth About His Dismissal—Lord Rosebery Thinks the Home Rule Question Will Be Definitely Settled, at Least So Far as This Generation Is Concerned—English Political Gossip.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, April 5.—Prince Bismarck is believed to be debating in the seclusion of Friedrichsruhe whether he will or will not give to the world the whole truth about his dismissal from office. For the moment his own organs in the German press are either silent or, like the Cologne *Gazette*, discourage all reflections on the Emperor. That journal gravely admonishes the foreign press that some of its remarks are offensive to William II. But even Prince Bismarck at moments breaks through that rigid law of silence which he has imposed upon himself. Once, if not twice, the truth has burst out. "I do not go voluntarily," he exclaimed to friends who brought him an address. Perhaps on the same, perhaps on a different occasion, he said: "I have been made to go." Such, at any rate, are the stories current in serious journals, in the foreign press, and in the German press.

All Europe continues to occupy itself strenuously with this matter of Prince Bismarck's overthrow. Berlin bade him farewell with such a demonstration of regret, such mournful enthusiasm, and such solemnity as that Capital has not witnessed since the funeral pageant of William I. Prince Bismarck's last visit before leaving his old home was to his old Emperor, as he affectionately calls him, in his tomb at Charlottenburg. He laid his last offering of roses on his old comrade's coffin and knelt for some time in silence before it, and tears were streaming down that stern face as he walked slowly away. Surely a scene forever memorable in other ways was that other scene in Berlin. None knew when the Chancellor was to depart, but the streets were filled for hours with an expectant multitude who met him when he at last appeared with cheers, flowers, tears, and kisses. His carriage moved on with difficulty amid the throng all the way from Wilhelmstrasse to the railway station. The station was filled with Ambassadors, all the Ministers of State, including Gen. von Caprivi, the Emperor's aides-de-camp, Generals, great officials of the court, great nobles, and all that was foremost in Berlin. The Emperor had done what honor he could to the Minister he had dismissed. That squadron of cuirassiers, with standard and trumpets, had never before presented arms to any parting guest not royal. Nothing was left undone, whether by Emperor or people, that could signify their sense of what was due to Prince Bismarck at this last moment. In spite of the police and cuirassiers the people had stormed into the station, and there they surged about their idol till the train moved off.

ANOTHER ENGLISH STRIKE.

As one English strike ends another begins. The Liverpool dockers having gone back to work on their employers' terms, the London bootmakers have come out. Their stand is against "sweating," which means low wages for nine hours' work weekly, and their case is better than most recent strikers have been able to show. Another movement is that of the laborers in the royal dock-yards and arsenal at Woolwich, who complain of starvation pay. In Kent there is a bargemen's strike and a lockout of brickmakers, while in the far north many engineers are either on strike or threatening to strike.

EMIN PASHA AND THE GERMANS.

Emin Pasha's enlistment under the German flag and his return to the very country from which he was recently rescued by Mr. Stanley is brought in England as an act of ingratitude, and some hard things are said, naturally enough, by the men who spent many thousands of dollars to bring him away only that he may enter the service of their rivals. It is the English East African company whose officials complain most loudly. Mr. Stanley, however, shows no soreness. He wishes Emin Pasha bon voyage, rejoices that the spirit of enterprise is spreading, and evidently thinks there is room enough in Africa for both Germans and English. But observers who are under no obligation to be generous think the Germans are going rather fast. As it is the Emperor who drives, the pace is quickened. He has the colonial fever, and Prince Bismarck's refusal to catch it was one of the points of disagreement between them.

LORD ROSEBERY ON HOME RULE.

Much the most significant incident in the week's politics in England is Lord Rosebery's declaration in Edinburg about home rule and the political future of the Liberal party. He began by telling somewhat astonished Scotch audience that home rule is not a question of morals but of expediency. His great leader would be far more likely to say that it is not a question of morals but of faith. No vital principle, said Lord Rosebery, is at stake; again a view which seems to differ widely from the accepted Gladstonian view. Then follows this: "I believe that the next election, whenever it comes and whatever result it may have, will in all probability, for our generation at least, settle the Irish question."

That seems equivalent to saying that if at the next general election the country once more gives a verdict against home rule the Gladstonians will acquiesce in that verdict and home rule will disappear from the Gladstonian platform. Lord Rosebery is commonly supposed to be as deep in Mr. Gladstone's confidence as any body. It might be rash to infer that he is now speaking for Mr. Gladstone, but he is at any rate speaking for himself, and he does in substance declare that he for his part will accept a decision against home rule as final if again pronounced by the country as a whole. He goes further, for he bases on this belief in the settlement of the Irish question the further belief that after this election the Liberal party is to be reunited.

Such an opinion, expressed by a man in Lord Rosebery's position, high in the party councils and designated by Mr. Gladstone as his successor, cannot be lightly dismissed. The English home rule organs accordingly do not dismiss it, lightly or otherwise, but they have taus far ignored it. They neither affirm nor deny, nor has any voice been heard from St. James' square, where Mr. Gladstone is immured, much engaged, say the faithful, in literary occupations.

CHURCHILL ATTACKS THE MINISTRY.

Lord Randolph Churchill, from amid the clear skies of the parliamentary holidays, has launched another thunderbolt at the Ministry. The *Morning Post* of Thursday published a letter two columns and a half long in which he attacks the land purchase bill with his usual point and vigor. This is but the first of a series of three. He presses upon the party the danger of a measure which proposes to bring the great mass of Irish tenants in direct relation to the State as debtors. "You are planning," he says in substance, "to thrust upon Ireland a boon which Ireland does not want, in the face of warnings which no wise minister would neglect." He quotes Mr. Chamberlain, also Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Dillon, and finally Mr. Parnell, who warned England only last December that if she chose to advance money for such purchase Ireland might accept it, but would, when a convenient moment came, disown the debt and have power to resist its payment. That is Lord Randolph's justification for an argument based on the assumption that Irish tenants are dishonest, than public opinion in Ireland as ripe for repudiation, and that no bargain can be made which the Irish can be trusted to keep.

This view Lord Randolph enforces in his second letter, which appears this morning. This second letter is partly devoted to setting forth the illusory nature of the contingent securities by which the ministry expect to secure the exchequer against loss should the $33,000,000 advanced not be repaid. Lord Randolph has a land scheme of his own which he will set out next week. The Unionist press of London thus far takes little or no notice of these powerful letters.

GLADSTONE'S TIDE IS ON THE EBB.

After Ayr, Windsor, marking still more clearly the melancholy fact that Mr. Gladstone's "flowing tide" is on the ebb. Well, the tide cannot always be a flowing tide. The Liberals did not really expect to win Windsor, though some of them said things that sounded dangerously like it. What they did expect was to reduce the Tory majority. They had an ideal candidate in Mr. Grenfell, while Mr. Berry, who carried the Tory flag, was not above the average. The end of it all is that the Tory majority has gone up from 405 to 550. The sole consolation of the Gladstonian organ is to hint that the Tories bribed, a thing the virtuous Liberals could not do.

Mr. Gladstone, finding that his attacks on the "blackguardism and baseness" of Pitt's act of union pall a little on the public, has taken a new line. He has now discovered that Pitt was a home ruler, and devotes some space in today's *Speaker* to proving that rather contradictory proposition. His argument, based largely on newly published correspondence between Pitt and the Duke of Rutland, is elaborate, ingenious, Gladstonian, perhaps, but not quite convincing.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF PARIS.

The accident to the City of Paris has called forth many columns of comments and descriptions, but in no English paper has any explanation of its cause yet appeared. There are conjectures, but no facts nor no statement, authoritative or otherwise, of the one vital fact of the whole case—Why did the starboard engine of this ship suddenly collapse? Much depends on the answer to this unanswered question. The collapse was violent enough to wreck the starboard engine, burst through the bulkhead which separated the starboard from the port engine, and render useless the whole motive power of the great ship. What caused it? If the owners know the public have a right to know. There are dard hints, suspicions, and wild rumors, which the company would do well to silence, if they can. The City of Paris arrived at Liverpool Wednesday, and there, as in Queenstown, efforts to discover the truth were vain. Strict orders, say the Liverpool papers, were issued by the company that no person should be allowed on board without special permission. No officer, engineer, stoker, sailor, or any person in any way connected with the ship was allowed to give any information whatever. Not content with suppressing the facts, the company or somebody acting in their interest has put forth a story that the water in the ship was only sufficient to replace the coal consumed on the voyage. The public are expected to believe, that is, that the City of Paris when she left New York drew thirty-seven feet of water astern to twenty-three feet forward. These critical views find no expression in the English papers, which are mainly occupied with well-deserved tributes to the Captain, engineer, and officers for their coolness, courage, and good judgment after the accident occurred.

G. W. S.

CONFERENCE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

The Mormon Church Said to Be Stronger than Ever.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—[Special.]—The second day of the sixtieth conference of Latter-Day Saints was attended by 10,000 people. Apostle Lyman, the principal speaker of the day, said:

"The church does not depend upon the power of man nor upon political power. If every vestige of power should be taken away it would not affect the church. Even now, while shorn of political power in Idaho, Salt Lake, Ogden, and other places, this is the largest conference and most important in the history of the church. The priesthood it better established today than it was years ago. There is not a saint but what would sacrifice everything for the good of the church if it came to a push."

The speaker then said that the doctrine of the Latter-Day Saints was that they should not tipple; they should not indulge in tobacco; should not use meat; a lesser number of bullocks should be slain and less mutton eaten.

SHOULD ACT LIKE MEN, NOT SQUAWS.

John Grass' Advice to the Sioux Indians—A Meeting at Fort Pierre.

FORT PIERRE, S. D., April 6.—[Special.]—The greatest gathering of Sioux known on the great reservation for years has been in session near here for several days. All the noted chiefs are there, and a big discussion was held whether the Indians had best take up lands in severalty or all go back to the lands which are left them. John Grass, the noted orator among the Sioux, made an earnest and touching speech, in which he urged the Sioux to be men and not squaws; to take land and earn their living, and not get their life and living from the Government like a papoose from a squaw. Sitting Bull and the rest of the chiefs took the opposite side of the question.

The result of the meeting was a decision not to take up lands, and to go back on the new reserve and let the Government still keep the red men by issuing them rations.

REUNION ON SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

Annual Gathering of the Blue and the Gray—The Services.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—There will be a grand excursion of old soldiers from Illinois and Indiana to the battlefield of Shiloh tomorrow, when the annual reunion will take place between the blue and the gray. The services will be held in the old Shiloh church on the battlefield and at the National cemetery, where lie buried 3,600 veterans. They will strew the graves with flowers and locate the various positions held by the regiments during the battle of the 6th and 7th of April twenty-eight years ago.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Second of the New Goodrich Steamers Put Afloat at Manitowoc.

The second of the new fleet of the Goodrich line was launched at Manitowoc Saturday. She is in many respects a duplicate of the City of Racine, but has a number of improvements tending to the comfort of passengers. She is 218 feet long and forty-two feet wide, and cost $175,000. When she comes out in May she will go on the day run between Chicago, after being "opened" by a reception the like of which no boat has ever before received here. Gov. Hovey of Indiana has signified his willingness to do the honors of the occasion. Some 5,000 invitations will be sent out for the reception on board the steamer.

It was twenty years ago that wine was banished from the Goodrich boats. The Indiana will be given wine closets, however, and guests will be served with wine during meals.

It is expected that as soon as the new boat is out of the way at the Manitowoc yard the keel for the third will be laid and one boat built a year until the line has modern fast steamers on all its important routes. The sidewheel idea has been permanently given up and only propellers will be constructed. In many respects there is much of the salt-water idea about the new boats. They are given two masts with a marked rake, their engines are amidships, and there is marked resemblance between them and ocean steamships. Awnings will be stretched over the hurricane deck, and a large smoking room placed directly back of the wheelhouse. Their speed will be between sixteen and seventeen miles an hour.

Brisk Business by a New Line.

When THE TRIBUNE announced some weeks ago that a new lake and rail line had been established from St. Paul eastward to Manitowoc, and thence across the lake to Ludington, connecting there with the Flint and Père Marquette railroad, there was considerable skepticism about the line doing any business worth mentioning. It has done far more than was expected. Last week five boats left Manitowoc for Ludington with cargoes aggregating 2,500 tons of eastbound merchandise, mostly flour from the Northwest. The return west-bound business is considerable. Last week was but a fair average of the traffic of the new line, from four to seven boats leaving Manitowoc weekly. While "Jim" Hill and the Northwestern roads have been fighting over the rail and lake traffic to St. Paul the Flint and Père Marquette seems to have gotten hold of a fair slice without making any noise about it.

Four Large Steel Steamers.

The tendency of the iron-ore companies to carry their own ore does not seem to grow less, and the Menominee Rapid Transit company has about closed a contract with the Globe Ironworks at Cleveland for four steel steamers to cost $200,000. They will carry 3,200 tons each, and work will be commenced on the first one as soon as there is room in the shipyard. The Menominee Rapid Transit company is a branch of the Berlin iron-ore mine syndicate, of which Frederick Schlesinger of Milwaukee is the head.

Nautical Notes.

Navigation is open on Lake Erie and considerable grain is moving from both Toledo and Detroit.

C. H. Lane of Buffalo has purchased a half interest in the propeller Hiawatha and consort Minnehaha of W. R. Burt of Saginaw for $50,000.

Barry Bros. of Muskegon, who came here last fall with two tugs, will have six boats in what they call the "Independent Tug Line" this season.

Not less than twenty-five big steamers, with 2,000,000 bushels of grain on board, are waiting at the piers for news that the straits are open. The F. E. Spinner, Robert Holland, S. M. Stephenson, Annie Sherwood, J. Godfrey, and Shawnee came down from Milwaukee yesterday to load corn for Buffalo.

Suit for Damages.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—John Sewell yesterday commenced suit against Albert Dudley for $2,500 damages. Sewell is a waiter and Dudley is a cook at the Windsor hotel. A few days ago they had a personal altercation, in the course of which the latter threw a pot of hot soup on the former. Sewell claims he was severely burned.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

IOWA VETERANS TO MEET AT DES MOINES TOMORROW.

A Ghastly Find on an Island Near Dubuque—Close of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Meeting at Columbia City—Aurora, Ill., to Have an Electric Street Railway—A Big Suit Settled at Madison, Wis.—A Street Paving Exposition.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—[Special.]—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of Iowa convenes in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, April 8 and 9. If the weather remains fine at least 20,000 veterans will be present. One of the pleasant features of the encampment will be the visit of Gen. Alger and Mrs. Gen. Logan. The city is making extensive preparations for entertaining the veterans. The city, as well as the State-House, is being beautifully decorated. Mason P. Mills of Cedar Rapids is a prominent candidate for Department Commander. Other candidates are Capt. Albert Head of Jefferson, Col. W. S. Dungan of Chariton, J. C. Davis of Sioux City, and Col. Burrius of Clarinda.

A GHASTLY FIND.—A ghastly discovery was made Saturday by a party of duck-hunters on an island some miles above Dubuque. In exploring the island they came upon the bleached skeleton of a man. On the feet was a pair of fine shoes, and remnants of clothing of costly material were on the bones. His skull was crushed in and a dirk-knife lay beside the bones.

NORTHERN INDIANA TEACHERS.

Close of the Meeting at Columbia City—Resolutions Adopted and Officers Elected.

COLUMBIA CITY., Ind., April 6.—[Special.]—The third annual session of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association closed here Saturday. Resolutions were adopted appealing to the Legislature to make no change in the school laws. The Logansport school-board master was attended to. The interference of the board in not allowing teachers to subscribe for the *School Journal* was resented as an insult to the profession. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, R. I. Hamilton, Huntington; Vice-Presidents, C. M. Merica, Auburn; Miss Adelaide Baylor, Wabash; Miss Anna V. Lorose, Logansport; Prof. Chase, Plymouth; W. H. Hershman, Delphi; Secretary, Mrs. Emogene Mower, Warsaw; Railroad Secretary, Olive Kline, Huntington; Treasurer, Miss Ella E. Kirtland, Huntington; Executive Committee, W. N. Hallman, La Porte; Mrs. Cox, Kokomo; Miss Grace Rowley, Elkhart; B. F. Moor, Monticello; P. D. Creager, Kendallville.

STREET PAVING EXPOSITION.—The Street Paving exposition, the first ever held, closed at Indianapolis Saturday. The exposition was a great success, and after this week will be continued permanently. It will be enlarged, and will represent the best available knowledge on paving in the country.

BUTTER-MAKERS' MEETING.—Five thousand people attended the Farmers' butter institute at Peru Saturday. Addresses were made by Prof. Smart, Mrs. H. Meredith, Prof. Latta, and others. Five hundred dollars were given to the best butter-makers.

MRS. FRANCIS J. LYONS DEAD.—Mrs. Francis J. Lyons, wife of Dr. Ira E. Lyons, professor in Fort Wayne Medical College, died at Huntington Saturday of dropsy.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—George B. Andrews, a farmer, was arrested at Huntington Saturday, charged with setting fire to Col. C. E. Briant's barn.

RAID BY BURGLARS.—Friday night burglars raided the saloon of Henry Phiefer at Huntington and blew open the safe, but only obtained about $18.

FATALITY IN A SAW-MILL.—Enrich Jenkins, employed at Fikes saw-mill at Marion, fell into the fly wheel Saturday and was instantly killed.

RAPID TRANSIT AT AURORA, ILL.

An Electric Street Railway Likely to Be Constructed.

AURORA, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The prospects are good for an electric street railway in Aurora within a few months. New York capitalists have representatives here who will submit a proposition to the City Council Monday evening, offering, in return for a few modifications in the present street railway charter, to build and equip twelve miles of electric street railway in the city within twelve months. The system to be used will be the overhead trolly system, and a speed of fifteen miles an hour will be gained outside the fire limits. The poles will be 135 feet apart and twenty-one feet above ground, and in addition to this the company proposes to furnish power and illumination.

A NEW BANK AT PARIS.—A new bank was opened at Paris Saturday. It is a private affair and will do business in the firm name of Bibo & Co. It is backed by the wealthiest capitalist in the city.

THE SCHUYLER CONFERENCE.—The Schuyler Presbytery holds its annual meeting in Carthage April 8 and will vote on the question of revising the Confession of Faith.

MARRIED.—At Charleston Saturday Joseph S. Grant, editor and proprietor of the Neoga *Progress*, was married to Miss Georgia Gray.

SETTLED THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Proceedings in the Pittsburg Mining Company's Suit Dropped.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—[Special.]—A settlement has been effected in the Pittsburg mining company's case, the defendants, Philip L. Spooner, ex-State Insurance Commissioner, L. F. Oakley, ex-U. S. Marshal, and A. H. Wayne, paying the company $20,000. The mining company, composed chiefly of Chicago men, alleged that Spooner, Oakley, and Wayne obtained an option on some bond in the Gogebic Range for $20,000 and then partially organized the Pittsburg mining company, a joint stock concern, to purchase it for $100,000. The first two then transferred their option to Wayne without consideration and at once perfected the organization of the company, those three being sole incorporators as well as officers, and as such officers they then, it was claimed, caused the land conveyed by the option to be sold to the Pittsburg mining company for $60,000, the three pocketing the difference of $70,000. When suit was brought against them by the company in the Circuit Court here to recover $70,000 they demurred on the ground that the complaint stated no cause of action, and therefore the company had no legal capacity to sue. The lower court sustained the demurrer, but the Supreme Court some time ago overruled this decision and held that Spooner, Oakley, and Wayne were under a liability to refund the $70,000 to the stockholders of the mining company.

CHARGED WITH MRS. METTMAN'S MURDER.—Marshal Doanes has caused a warrant to be issued against John Mettman charging him with the willful and malicious murder of Teresa Mettman at Leavenworth, Kas. Mettman's hearing is set for today. While everything points to Mettman's guilt the police confess that they have no evidence on which they can hold him.

MINERS ORGANIZE.—Nearly one thousand men assembled at Iron Wood Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a miners' union. Committees were appointed to solicit membership among the miners. A meeting will be held in about two weeks to complete the organization. The order is to be known as the Miners' Progressive Union.

Miscellaneous Notes.

THE SPIRIT POSTMASTER CONVICTED.—Walter E. Reid, known to fame as the spirit Postmaster, was convicted Saturday at Grand Rapids of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He pretended to obtain answers to letters written and addressed in sealed envelopes to the dead for a consideration; money refunded if no answer obtained.

THE SIOUX FALLS PACKING-HOUSE.—The contract for the Sioux Falls (S. D.) packing-house was let Saturday to F. A. Fisher & Co. The building will be 440x180 and seven stories high. It will require 3,400 car-loads of material.

Seed Wheat for North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 6.—[Special.]—Word having been received that the elevator seed-wheat combination had refused to furnish any wheat for this county, even at $1 a bushel, a number of farmers were disappointed. A meeting was held last evening at which Alex. McKenzie agreed to furnish 5,000 bushels of wheat at 75 cents per bushel, the farmers to give a crop-security note payable Nov. 1, at 6 per cent interest.

Says His Meat Isn't "Kosher."

CLEVELAND, O., April 5.—Sigmund Wadizka is suing Louis Grossman for $5,000 damages. Both are Jewish butchers and sell kosher meat, or meat prepared in accordance with the rites of the Jewish religion. Wadizka says that Grossman has injured his custom by asserting that his meat is "triver," or the same as Gentile meat.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Why wear out with coughing at night when Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve and cure?

The Baby Is Always Ready for "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

Vitality, exhausted by overwork or disease, is quickly restored by use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

Try a Vote on It.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Washington Hesing, in speaking at yesterday's meeting of the First National Bank, indirectly, no doubt, had reference to Mr. L. J. Gage, who has been so instrumental in locating the World's Fair at Chicago, Mr. Hesing remarking, "I am as good an American as any." How would it please Mr. Hesing to let it come to a popular vote in whom the people have the greatest confidence—Gage or Hesing? A GERMAN.

We Hope Not.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has not another '61 Sumter gun been fired on this government in Milwaukee, not through a cannon, but through the ballot-box, the meaning of either one being the same. Is it premature to be advocating loyalty and inspiring the lovers of home and our free government to stand shoulder to shoulder regardless of what may come? I think not. It is unpleasant meditation, all admit, but through it cannot the work be done that has been done in past history with the bullet? Let us not get into corners and whisper for fear of hurting some one's feeling, but talk it out boldly and show our "side." The question is bound to be agitated from this on until it is forever settled for this generation.

A. E. BRANCH.

A Plea for the Utes.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It would seem that the Utes are being crowded out in a shameful manner. Taking everything in consideration they deserve credit for their forbearance. Many another tribe or people would have raised Cain on less provocation. The white man will not take Charles Reade's way of looking at things and "put himself in their place." Something ought to be done for these people who for so long a time, although looking after their own interests, served as a guard to our people when the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes were making themselves decidedly troublesome to the people of Colorado. The Utes, being at enmity with these tribes and on the lookout for them at all points, the white man had a string of outposts all around him. This made it a good deal easier for miners, ranchmen, and others to pursue their various occupations on the outskirts of the settlements than would otherwise have been the case. But the Chloradoan of the present day will never think of it in that light. Today any Ute of good standing in his tribe must wonder to see so many inferior characteristics in a race of people who have had every chance for education and enlightenment which have been the growth of many centuries and to which they point with so much satisfaction and pride. It took ages to bring our race up to its present standard, and yet we ask the Indians to do a lightning-change act and assume the manners and customs of our race, with all the good traits and none of the bad, inside of a very short space of time. As they find it an utter impossibility to execute this manœuver, the Indians are swept into a corner some where, and, though unprepared for the ordeal, are told to do "root hog or die"; and the sooner they die the better it suits the white man. For he gets a few more thousand acres of real estate to gamble with. This rapid process of civilizing and Christianizing a race certainly does pay out well and does not reflect much credit upon us as a Christian nation. In the rapid advance of the white race, which gains in its speed by gathering knowledge built upon former experiences, we are apt to expect too much of the ignorant and inexperienced people who are found in the track of our forward movement. We cannot wait for them to be educated up to such a standard as will cause them to appreciate the situation; and, therefore, having our own selfish interests in view, we make a business of giving them a sufficient recompense for big sections of country, telling them at the same time that it is utterly useless for them to resist, as we have the power to occupy their lands. They and their ancestors, for ages, may think they have any number of, have occupied the lands upon which they live. And yet we tell them that this is our country. Who made it ours, and how did it come into our possession? We simply take it, and in order to make a mere show of justice offer them some comparatively small amount in exchange. We tell them that they are to have schools, farming-tools, etc., and can have the privilege of living as well as white men. We tell them to change their natures in the twinkling of an eye. Now, any thinking person can see at a glance that the Indians, coming in contact with great numbers of whites who are in many cases of the lower and more ignorant classes, will fall victims to the vices and low habits of these whites. The present mode of proceeding means the extermination of the Indian, where another policy would, although not so rapid in its effect, save a portion of a people who, had they opportunities, would become Christianized. We go on with the excuse, ever ready on our lips, that it has ever been so; that the weak must give way to the strong. CHARLES S. STOBIE.

Pachsgbant.

Why the Proposed Duty on Hides Would Be Injurious.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The recent action of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting a duty of 15 per cent on hides brings before us a matter for our serious consideration. It is understood the Ways and Means Committee sustained their action by the claim that it was demanded by the farmers. The "take off" of hides is divided between the country butchers and farmers on the one hand and the large packing establishments of Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City on the other hand. As it may be taken for granted that it is not the intention of the Ways and Means Committee to benefit the packers, who are already accused of robbing the farmer, it is evident that we must consider the benefits to the farmer only.

Intermediate traders in hides receive no benefit by a higher scale of prices. Their margin would probably be the same on hides, whether 15 per cent higher or 15 per cent lower. A safe estimate would place the number of hides taken off during a year at not over one to each farmer. The farmers kill the lighter grades of cattle, whose hides we have found, from data covering a number of years, average, say, fifty pounds, for which the farmer would receive on today's market about $2. If the farmer gets the benefit of the 15 per cent advance (which, however, we will not admit) he would reap an advantage of 30 cents per year over the increase in the value of hides. When the farmer, mechanic, or other consumer come to pay for foot-wear for their families, for harness, and other expenditures for leather goods, the 30 cents would be lost many times over in the advanced prices of these articles, demanded as the result of the tariff.

If the 15 per cent duty proposed effects a rise in the price of hides, then the real benefit will accrue to the great slaughterers in large cities who kill from 500 to 3,000 cattle per day; who sell hides from heavier cattle to the tanners, the value of each being from $4 to $7. Fifteen per cent advance on their product would therefore amount to 60 cents to $1 per hide, and secure a profit to the packers in Chicago of about $4,000 per day. This increased cost in the hide would be transferred along the line and finally be paid by the agricultural communities in buying footwear and harness.

The present low value of hides is due to no other cause than the overproduction of cattle, and the endeavors of the cattle interest to realize on their investment has driven unusual quantities of beeves into the market, lowering the price of beef and throwing more hides upon the market than could be utilized profitably when turned into leather. As a result the tanning trade has bought the hides, produced the leather, and sold it without profit for several years, obliged to wait until a readjustment of the cattle interest should bring into its proper relation with the population of the country.

This adjustment seems to be nearly complete. Accumulations of hides are considerably less, and the supply and demand seems to be more nearly equal. The pressure upon the leather trade has had its effect in lessening the production of leather, and the markets have begun to assume a steadier and more favorable aspect.

The introduction of this tariff measure is exceedingly unfortunate, calculated to interrupt the steady progress of the trade toward a better condition, and unless immediate steps are taken to show the necessity of replacing hides upon the free list the trade is likely to go through several years more of difficult and unprofitable business. LEATHER INTEREST.

IF YOU WANT FAST TIME

To Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha Take the Great Rock Island Route.

On and after Sunday, April 6, a fast solid vestibule express train, put on to stay, with elegant dining-cars and splendid service throughout, will run on this line for the special accommodation of its Chicago, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Des Moines business. It will leave Chicago daily at 7:15 p. m. and arrive in Des Moines at 6 a. m., in Council Bluffs at 10:25 a. m., and in Omaha at 10:50 a. m., returning leave Omaha 4:30 p. m., Council Bluffs 5:05 p. m., Des Moines 9:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 8:05 a. m. Merchants, commercial travelers, and business-men, whose time is valuable, cannot fail to appreciate the superior advantages this fast train affords. Those who leave Chicago at night can arrive in any of the cities named the next morning, transact their business, and return to Chicago arriving in time for business next day. Tickets at No. 104 Clark street, at principal hotels, and at Van Buren and Clark and Twenty-second street stations.

New Time Card—Fast Trains.

On and after April 6 fast trains will run daily over the Great Rock Island route to Denver, Colorado Srings, and Pueblo, through without change, as follows:

Leave Chicago at 6 p. m. via Kansas City.
Leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m. via St. Joseph.

Both trains will be solid vestibule of latest design with Pullman sleepers, new and magnificent dining cars, and free reclining chair cars. The finest through vestibule service to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo ever offered to the traveling public. The Rock Island is the direct line to all those points, and in the matter of time now leads all competitors. Tickets at 104 Clark street, at principal hotels, and Van Buren street and Clark and 23d street stations.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

BIG GAME OF BALL AT ST. LOUIS.

Twenty Thousand People See Comiskey's Team Beat the Clevelands.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand people witnessed today's brotherhood game in St. Louis. Fred Pfeffer arrived from Hot Springs this morning and his presence put new life into his comrades. They played ball from the start and won a pretty game. The sun shone brightly and the day was an ideal one for ball-playing. Pfeffer reports that Williamson and Baldwin are in great shape at Hot Springs, and he laughs at the idea of Spalding, who has arrived there, getting them to jump the brotherhood. Williamson and Baldwin have been ordered to report here Friday next, and will play their first game Saturday.

The great crowd at Brotherhood Park was in strange contrast to that at Sportsman's Park, where just fifty-three persons paid admission to see the St. Louis Browns and Omahas play ball. Chamberlain, the Browns' crack pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the first two innings, the Omahas in that time scoring thirteen runs off his delivery. The score at the end of the game was 19 to 13 in favor of Omaha. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b..	0	1	0	0	0	Delehanty, s.s.	1	1	0	3	1
Duffy, c. f....	0	0	1	0	0	Brown'g, l.f.	1	2	2	0	0
Ryan, c. f....	0	1	1	0	0	Twitchell, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Neil, 1. f....	0	1	1	0	0	Tebeau, 3b..	1	1	2	2	0
Comiskey, 1b	2	2	12	0	0	Lalis, 1b....	1	2	10	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b...	2	1	6	1	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Bastian, s. s.	1	0	2	3	0	McAleer, c.f.	0	0	1	2	0
Boyle, c.....	1	0	5	2	0	Brennan, c..	0	0	4	1	1
Kins, p.....	0	0	1	1	0	Bakely, p....	0	0	0	4	0
Dwyer, p.....	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals...	7	6	27	11	1	Totals...	5	10	24	12	3

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	7

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Brennan, Stricker. Three-base hits—Boyle, Delehanty, Tebeau. Hit by pitcher—Latham, Twitchell, Tebeau, Brennan. Struck out—By King, 1; by Bakely, 2. Wild pitches—Bakely, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Cathcart.

Spalding at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 5.—[Special.]—President Spalding arrived today in time to witness Anson's new club play a picked nine. He expressed himself as well pleased with the team. Nagle, O'Brien, and Kittredge especially. The game today resulted in a victory for Chicago, 15 to 10.

Dunlap Signs with Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 5.—[Special.]—At a late hour tonight word was received officially from Philadelphia that Fred Dunlap had signed to play with the Pittsburg National League Club and would report here Tuesday next.

Among the Amateurs.

The Anchor Brands would like to hear from clubs whose players are under 14 for Sunday games. Address Willie Mott, No. 706 South May street.

Umpires and scorers wanting positions with the Commercial League are requested to send in their application at once to John D. Pope, Secretary, care A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Harry Hartman, the tailor, has organized a team with Martin J. Coleman, formerly of the Red Stockings, as manager. Clubs in the city or State address M. J. Coleman, 40 La Salle street.

The Douglasses defeated the Sheridans at indoor base-ball Friday night by a score of 8 to 2. The features of the game were the battery work of Best and Conners of the Douglasses and the short-stop work of Eelh.

The Simmet club has organized as follows: A. Winn, F. Curtis, F. Coffey, W. Brinkman, H. Glasen, W. Maider, J. O'Connor, J. Reynolds, J. Finnegan, A. Corbett. All clubs outside the fences address P. H. Langan, No. 5423 Wentworth avenue.

The Ashlands will give their first grand reception at Rochester Hall, No. 220 West Twelfth street, Saturday night. All ball clubs are invited. Clubs desiring games with the Ashlands address G. H. Wartman, No. 581 Winchester avenue, or John Mauer, No. 174 Blue Island avenue.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—It was a good day for heavily backed horses at Bennings, the favorites winning four out of the six events. The weather was pleasant.

First race, five furlongs—Capt. Wagner won, Coriolanus second, Cerise colt, third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, one mile—Pall Mall won, Little Ella second, Infatuation third. Time, 1:48¾.

Third race, six furlongs—San José won, Nina T. second, Lucy third. Time, 1:19¾.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Iceberg won, Carrie G. second, Pelham third. Time, 1:53½.

Fifth race, for gentlemen riders—Jim Murphy won, King Idler second, Doehart third. Time, 1:53¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Manhattan won, Tom Kearns second, Shotover third. Time, 1:17.

Memphis Entries.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—Following are the entries and weights for the matinée races to be run Monday:

First race, purse, for 2-year-olds, half mile—Bob L., Black Knight, 110 pounds each; Ethel S., Ben Marsh, Thrill, Rose Howard, Too Sweet, Ella Mack, 107 each.

Second race, purse, for all ages, selling, three-fourths of a mile—Deer Lodge, 114 pounds; Katie S., 104; Oklahoma Kid, Fan King, 108; Venango, Tom Stevens, Enterprise, 100; Willis M., 98; Armiel, 92; Little

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WESTERN-AV., 66x113, with 2-story store and large frame house. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 410.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — SOUTHWEST CORNER of Leavitt and Walnut-sts., 7 lots, partly improved, or exchange for smaller; property. P. KEPH, Times Building, Room 31.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF WASHINGTON-BVLD., 2 blocks west of Sangamon-st.; a fine corner for an elegant residence. WRIGHT & TURNER, apartment building. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STORE AND FLAT BUILDING on Colorado-av.; $5,500; reasonable terms; pays 8 per cent. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

We are authorized for a short time to offer

A RARE BARGAIN

in an elegant modern residence situated north of Division-st. and east of State.

The house is a 12-room, nearly new, modern, two-story, cellar, and attic stone-front, with very handsome hardwood finish throughout, wood mantels of special design, etc., etc.; lot 30x120.

TO ANY ONE IN SEARCH OF AN IDEAL HOME THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.

Can be bought for $16,000, at which price it is a sacrifice.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE ELEgant residence property No. 425 Fullerton-av. (old number 275). For price, terms, and permission to examine, apply at this office. M. R. BARNARD & CO., 229 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—66X100 FT. BETWEEN KINGSBURY and Townsend-sts. Inquire at 56 East Superior-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARG list. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—377 DEARBORN-AV., 13 ROOMS, BE sides sub-basement; stone front house. This house can be purchased at a bargain. See it and make an offer. A. T. EWING, 36 Montauk Block.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE KENWOOD CORNER.

Northwest corner Ellis-av. and 49th-st., Lot 150x200.

Southeast corner Drexel-blvd. and 49th-st., Lot 150x200.

Adjoining and across the street from the splendid Ryerson residence.

BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD CORNER RESIDENCE.

On one of the best avenues.
Lot 60x165; west side; south front.
Very reasonable price.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—"VAN VLISSINGEN."
BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE LOTS. High elevation. Convenient to all roads. Illinois Central R. R. Eastern Illinois R. R. and LARGE FACTORIES. GOOD SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES, ETC. $50 PER LOT AND UPWARDS. Balance 8 per month. One-tenth cash. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. Plats furnished and property shown free of charge. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 81 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD ON DREXEL-BLVD.—We are directed to offer one of the choicest residences on Drexel-boulevard. It occupies a prominent corner between 45th and 51st-sts. Entire premises has nearly 250 feet on Drexel, runs through to Greenwood-av. The house is first-class and modern in design and construction. The barn and greenhouses and garden buildings are ample and complete. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st., N. e. cor. Randolph.

FOR SALE—
CHEAPEST CORNER IN KENWOOD,

S. E. corner 41th-st. and Berkeley-av.
Every improvement in.
Fine residences all around.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE 4 ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residences now being finished, s. e. cor. of Calumet-av. and 46th-st. Will be finished throughout and all modern improvements; owner on premises from 9 to 11 in the morning. For further particulars inquire at Room 36, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

DREXEL-BOULEVARD.

Lot 100x200 feet, east front,
between 45th and 50th-sts.

One of the finest lots on the boulevard.

BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
80 FEET DEEP RESIDENCE LOTS.

ELLIS-AV.,
Between 46th and 51st-sts.
In the choicest portion of
Kenwood.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. WHARTON-AV. AND 22d-st., 66x170 ft., 220 per ft.; a bargain.

Washington-av., w. f., 250 ft. north of 37th, 40 or 80x 200 ft. 227 per ft.; s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Jackson-av., 132x175, at 45 per ft.

E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SPLENDID RESIDENCE CORNER.

Greenwood-av., southwest corner 46th-st.
Only detached houses can be built in this block.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD LOTS—ELLIS-AV.

Between 46th and 46th-sts.
50x165, east front.
Between 45th and 46th-sts.
Lots restricted to a single residence on each 50 feet.
No flats allowed.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 4028 MONROE-AV.
Lot 40x126 feet, east front, 10 rooms, hardwood, new, every convenience; location first-class.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., near 45th-st., 50x126 feet; streets improved; will be sold cheap. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. FRONTAGE, 132 feet st. s. cor. 50th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st.
N. e. cor. Randolph.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 75th-st.; 167x180 feet s. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park; one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $2,500 to $5,000, with all the modern improvements. If you want a home and a good investment in both and Lonsdale-sts., with station on same, on the C. R. I. & P. dummy branch; lots are 20x125 ft. to 16 foot alley. Will sell on easy terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 125 La Salle-st., or No. 6231 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Stewart-av., w. f., 50 ft. north of 74th-st., 50x132 ft., $60 per ft.
S. E. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st., 100x160 ft., to 20-ft. alley, grove lot, finest lots in Auburn Park, $50 per ft.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
Telephone 2622. 167 Dearborn-st. (Exclusive agents).

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK flats building, 6 rooms, with 4-room cottage in rear; $2,000 net. $600 buys the lot. L. C.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—
7 & 8, and 10 room modern brick and frame residences, all conveniences; perfectly graded street; fine lots; handsome, large shade trees in front; convenient to two depots; 15 and 20 per cent cash.
J. A. COLEMAN, 301 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, 20X160 FT. S. W. COR. Dearborn and 76th-sts., with 20x160 ft. s. e. cor. Butterfield and 76th-sts., $10,000. ($25 per ft.)
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE CHOICH PROPERTY IN Glencoe, well located, within two blocks of the church, school, and post-office, which I will sell at 10 per cent below present value. Terms would suit any one who will build within six months, deduct one-third. I have also some beautiful and desirable vacant property in Glencoe, and you will find that I have no boom. It is coming this season, now is the time to buy. Free ride to see property.
C. E. BROWNE,
Residence, Glencoe. 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 11-ROOM HOUSE—The cheapest home in Evanston proper, just one block from two railroad stations, east front, southern exposure, beautifully shaded; lot 50x132; bathroom, pantry with stationary tubs, gas fixtures, ranges, hot-water boiler, storm and screen windows and doors complete; the house is heated by furnace; property is worth $7,000. No decent offer will be refused. Terms, $1,000 in three years at 5 per cent, balance cash. D. L. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $3,300, $4,000, $5,000, and $6,500, near depots; also houses at $2,000 and $2,500. KIMBALL, YOSS & CO., 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER FOREST, OAK PARK, AND Riverside homes; also bargain in lots. EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 97 Chicago Opera-House.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION—10 acres in Calumet, near station, on 2 railroads and improvements.
10 acres on Western-av.-blvd., near frequent electric street cars soon to be in front of this property.
Either of the above will yield the purchaser a handsome profit.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES. ACRES. ACRES.
10 acres, 76th-st., near Cheltenham.
30 acres west of Cheltenham.
114 acres on the canal 34 miles west of city limits, only $325 per acre.
10 acres corner of Milwaukee-av. and Central Park-av.; ripe for subdivision.
40 acres Town of Thornton; $225 per acre.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. e. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES FACING VINCENNES and Vernon-avs. on north side of 83th-st., making 825x125 ft. frontage on each avenue; high ground and on line of elevated railroad; special bargain for $10,000, making $36.67 per foot.
S. W. cor. Vincennes-av. and 73d-st., 300x125; $25 per ft.; worth $30.
95x Acres South Park-av. and 83d-st.; bargain for a few days.
Call for list.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

SPECIAL ACRE BARGAINS:
A number of 5-acre blocks.
17½ acres, Western-av.-boulevard and 47th-st.
10 acres near Santa Fe shops.
5 acres, 87th-st. and I. C. R. R.
20 acres, in Sec. 4, Lyons.
Attractive investments at Blue Island and Harvey.
B. F JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
60 ACRES on Illinois, east of Grand Trunk R. R.
40 ACRES near Cragin.
10 ACRES on east side of Calumet Lake.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES IN MICHigan city; $300, well located; near large public institution; fine tract for subdivision; $4,50; clear; want city vacant or improved. Drawer 34, Albion, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE, clear residence property, fine location in Spirit Lake, Iowa; also improved farm property in same vicinity; would take available elevator property in Southwestern Iowa. Address Lock Box 94, Winterset, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN, Duluth and Superior real estate, 129 and 130 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn. We desire to obtain control of acres in Douglas County, Wis., and St. Louis County, Minn.; also lots and blocks in the cities of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn. We have constant inquiries for property in both these places; persons desiring to turn property quickly will find it to their advantage to correspond with us; we have at the present time some of the best bargains ever offered at the head of the lake.
MAGRAW BROS. & OSMUN.

WANTED—
Vacant lots east of State-st., anywhere south of 39th-st., for customers.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK STORE, WITH flats, on N. Clark-st. or near 22d-st., for about $15,000 cash. Address D R 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US—We are constantly having calls for all kinds of houses and lots. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

WANTED—ON LINE OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL, from owner only, five or ten acres at a bargain. Address G 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOUR NINEroom houses, with all modern improvements; stone cellar; on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st.; including furnace and gas-fixtures; price reasonable. Also several fine six and seven room flats in the same neighborhood, with all modern improvements; prices from $25 to $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 200 Dearborn-st., or at 117 Garfield-boulevard.

TO RENT—
No. 2624 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement marble front; 16 rooms; will be put in first-class condition and immediate possession if desired.
ALFRED W. SANSOME,
Room 5, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3135 Vernon-av.; also, 129 Bowen-st., 3256 Bowen-st., possession May 1, '90; 3246 Graves-place, 9 rooms, hardwood floors in dining-room, hall, and vestibule; possession at once. Apply to owner, Room 41, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—2022 TO 2026 LAKE PARK-AV.; these are new, beautifully finished in polished oak, contains 12 rooms, all modern conveniences; open every day. JOHN S. THOMAS, 158 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3733 ELLIS-AV.—A DETACHED 10-room frame house, in perfect order, with laundry, furnace, coal and store rooms in concrete cellar, screens, awnings, gas-fixtures, sanitor service, large yard; convenient to Illinois Central and cable-cars; $30; 3 years' lease. 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—2539 AND 2541 GROVELAND-AV., 8-room houses; hardwood finish throughout.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES in the best part of the city; South Side; Nos. 3624, 3626, and 3628 Lake-av.; to A 1 tenants; no others need apply; open today; keys at 3620 Lake-av. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN PARK, ONE 8-ROOM and one 5-room flat; choice location; I. C. and cable.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, Michigan-av., north of Peck-court; all modern conveniences. A 170, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—329 WARREN-AV. AND 96 MONroe-st., distant room and kitchen on parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood; rent low. H. POTWIN.

TO RENT—128 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT — DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE fronting Jefferson Park. Inquire during April, West Adams. Owner, 38 Tiroop-st.

TO RENT—37 LOOMIS-ST., 10-ROOM 2-STORY and cellar stone front house, furnace, fixtures, and screens. OWNER, 3223 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—620-622 ADAMS-ST., TWO-STORY and basement stone front houses.
Inquire HORTONS, 205 Van Buren.

TO RENT—104 CENTER-AV., NEAR JACKSON-st., two flats, each containing six rooms and bathroom, with modern improvements. Apply on first floor, right-hand bell.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
251 Ontario-st., 14 rooms, private residence.
55 Ontario-st., 8 rooms, private residence.
56 Ontario-st., 11 rooms, private residence.
167 Lincoln-av., 10 rooms.
25 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—356 ONTARIO-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS modern house of 13 rooms and a fine brick barn if required. Inquire 362.

TO RENT—343 LA SALLE-AV.—MODERN TEN-room house, first-class, in perfect condition; possession given April 10. S. SEACKOBRD, 167 Cass-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—244 CHESTNUT-ST.—11-room house; furnace, gas-fixtures; fronts on two streets. Inquire at 244 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MADDEN BUILDING, brick dwelling; 7 rooms, bath room, and laundry; plumbing, ventilation, and light first-class. Inquire at 54 Grant-place, or 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS IN EVERY direction. Lincoln Park Agency of
G. S. BUTLER & CO., 598 North Clark.

TO RENT—377 DEARBORN-AV. — STONE front, 11 rooms, bookcases, basement; rent $70 per month; 3 years' lease with privilege of purchase at a bargain and upon easy terms. 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—923 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN PINE and St. Clair. Brown-stone-front house; 10 rooms; in perfect repair. Inquire of owner, A. M. LYNCH, 236 South Water-st.

TO RENT—196 DEARBORN-AV.; FURNITURE for sale; family will remain with tenant short time if desired.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE DESIRABLE HOUSES all parts of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE FURNISHED HOUSES and flats. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HYDE PARK RESIdence in desirable locality; 10 rooms and bathroom; convenient to Jackson Park; possession 1st of May. D R 88, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—6236 CORNELL-AV., HYDE PARK; modern attic and cellar; burglar alarm, gas lighted by electricity; possession given April 20; or will sell, lot 50x200. V. L. UNDERWOOD, 25 Board of Trade.

FOR RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1—Completely furnished new brick cottage, six rooms. For further information call at 220 33d-st., near Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

THE NEW ARMOUR FLATS.

Every room light and well ventilated.

Each flat furnished with
RANGES, SCREENS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Finished in natural wood and walls
papered and tinted throughout.

Near R. I. and L. S. and M. S. R. R., and Cable Cars.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1ST.

50 RENTED OUT OF A TOTAL OF 224.

$22.50 TO $25 PER MONTH.
Agent on the premises at all times.
Located on 32d, 34th, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
THE "ALEXANDRA BLOCK," CORNER BOWEN AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS.—The cheapest apartments in the South Division for the service given; rents include steam heat, electric bell, janitor, and elevator, steam hot, electric bell, janitor, and chambermaid's service; tenant and clothes-dryers in basement; interior of building finished in hardwood; kitchens with tiled wainscoting; gas-fixtures, Venetian shades for window furnishings; rents ranging from $20 to $40 per month. Also, the fine large WOODLAWN-AV. AND 59TH-ST., the fine large building on the corner, we have thirty-one 4 and 5 room flats the best and cheapest in that delightful section of the city; furnished with nice mantels, Venetian blinds and every convenience; near cable and Ills. Central trains; five minutes' walk to South Park; prices $12.50 to $20 per month. The above are all desirable.
CHARLES E. GARDNER,
36 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE WAHPANSEE," 57 THIRTY-seventh-st.—7-room apartments; large, light rooms; numerous closets; all the appointments of a first-class apartment building, including heating, laundries, janitor service, etc.; view of the lake; immediate to Illinois Central and cable cars; $30. JOHN F. EWING, 73 Thirty-seventh-st., or 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN MCLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 21st-st.; $18 to $28; passenger elevator, laundry, janitor service, refrigerators, shades, screens, etc., free. Apply at building.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES FLATS, N.E. COR. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., flats and suites of 3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms; complete with baths and all conveniences; first-class elevator and janitor service; rents low; possession at once. Apply at elevator in building or to L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND FLAT, 8 light rooms; steam heat, janitor service; rent $1,200 per year; vacant May 1; furniture for sale. Apply first flat.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—223 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT, very desirable third flat, eight rooms, modern; rent $1,000. Apply 1st flat.

TO RENT—A VERY CHOICE 5-ROOM FLAT IN splendid repair, 3701 Cottage Grove-av.; mantels, gas, screens, awnings, janitor service; convenient to L. C. and cable-cars; $25.
J. F. EWING, on premises, or 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS—5 ON GROUND FLOOR, 6 ON first floor, 2700 Dashiel-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$ per month, 1 flat, 499 S. Western-av.
$13 per month, 1 flat, 507 S. Western-av.
$30 per month, 1 flat, 525 S. Western-av.
$7 per month, 1 flat, 1139 Grenshaw-st.
$15 per month, 1 flat, 1122 Fillmore-st.
$19 per month, 1 flat, 1164 Fillmore-st.
$19 per month, 1 flat, 1176 Harvard-st.
$9 per month, 1 flat, 1186 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 548 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MODERN BUILDINGS, 322 to 346 South Wood-st.; 3 now vacant and a few will be vacated May 1; all latest improvements; outside light and air in every room; our prices are the lowest in the city for the conveniences. Agent at No. 322, first flat, or apply to F. A. SMITH, S. 30, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WASHBURNE-AV., BETWEEN LEAVitt and Oakley, pleasant 4 and 5 room flats, with all modern improvements; convenient to Wisconsin Central trains and 12th-st. and Ogden-av. cars; $14 and $15. L. W. WINCHESTER, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 207 W. West Adams-st. Room 305, 115 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND HOUSES IN 1 splendid order and in good location near cars; some now and others May 1; $15 to $25.
C. DEMPSTER,
321 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, OCTAGON BEDFORD stone front; everything first-class; rent $35. 1474 West Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS BELLEVUE-PLACE and North States-st.; also 6-room in the Florence Building, Bellevue-place; new and modern; hot water, heat, passenger elevators, ranges, and tubs, janitor services, etc. For particulars call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 1ST FLOOR FLAT of 6 rooms with bath, at 455 Ontario-st.; with to sell furniture. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $10 TO $20, ON 6 desirable streets, near this office, and only few moments' walk to business center; some now vacant, others May 1. Inquire HOYT'S renting office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts. Open days and evenings.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT IN "KIRKwood" Building, 500 East Division-st., new and modern; range, set tubs, etc. For particulars call at Flat 1.

TO RENT—480 DEARBORN-AV., 8 ELEGANT 8-room apartments, ready for occupancy May 1; hardwood finish throughout; hardwood floors, elevator, janitor service, and steam heat; low rents.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—334 N. STATE-ST.—CHOICE 3-ROOM 1 and alcove flats, marble-front building, pleasant view of lake; $18 and $20. 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—"THE COLUMBIA," 399 AND 401 N. Clark-st.; 54 rooms; well suited for small hotel or room-renting; will rent low to a good tenant.
WM. G. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE DESIRABLE FLATS ALL 1 parts of city. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; ALL MODern improvements; strictly private. 36 Cass-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate family; $20 per month. 267 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $2 TO $5 per week; also ground floor room for business purposes. Victoria Hotel, 62 and 64 Rush-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT 1 parlor, south front, furnace heat, gas, bath; $15 per month. Reference given. Cable-cars. 76 Twenty-fourth-st., corner house; also west front room; $7; no May moving; everything first-class.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT PARLOR; ALSO SIDE room; newly furnished throughout. 371 Wabash-av., 2d floor, near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing, 119 and 114 5th-av. Apply on 2d floor.

TO RENT—1440 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NEWly furnished, very pleasant parlors, suitable for 4 gentlemen, or married couple; also single room.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 BEAUTIFUL STORES, NOS. 1700, 1702, and 1704 State-st.; 20x70 feet each, with basement, in new 4-story brick building on s. w. corner of 17th-st.; good opening for dry goods, millinery and market, or any small business; desirable tenant can have low rental.
MITCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS IN BUSIness center. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 La Salle.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 93 and 95 W. Monroe-st., with or without power; size 45x80. E. C. ALLEN, 109 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—1161 W. MADISON, 3-STORY BUILDing, store and 3 flats over barn in rear, all for $50 per month; a fine location for beer garden and boarding house; will give 3 or 5 years lease; open daily.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

FOR RENT—THE ELEGANT CORNER store, N. E. corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; fine location for dry goods or clothing business.
CHARLES GOODMAN,
Room 14, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BELMONT HOUSE, TWO STORES and one flat; No. 1032 and 1034 N. Clark-st., cor. Belmont-av. Apply at Room 725 Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—NO. 1004 N. CLARK-ST., COR. BELmont-av., suitable for drug or groceries. Apply upstairs or 725 Opera-House Bldg. WM. BOLDENWECK.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—10-room house; south front.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—253 RUSH-ST., 3-STORY MODERN dwelling, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, cellar, etc.; upper floor of 2½ with 5 rooms can be added if wished. Inquire at 205.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AT 134 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE Room 5 on premises. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 La Salle-st. Telephone 1,126.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN FINE BILLINGS BEST locations. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES, 18T AND 2D floors, 155-7 Washington-st. Apply to janitor or room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE AND UNDER, 3 offices and room in 167 Washington-st. For details see rent card there.

TO RENT—BANKING ROOM, ELEGANT THREE-room suites, and one entire floor in the fireproof Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED 1 down-town office with bedroom adjoining; for sale cheap; rent is cheap.
J. K. ADAMS, M. D., 277 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN MASON BUILDING, 94 WASHINGton, offices single or en suite, and one large main floor office, vault, steam heat, excellent light. C. M. THOWBRIDGE, Room 45.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—
We have some fine lofts in business center.
HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; 1 large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 La Salle.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 50X70, TO SUIT TENANT 1 with office on first floor; water, elevator; at 42 to 46 Dearborn-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF 304 State-st., opposite Leiter's new building; 24x100; now fitted up for sample-house purposes; will take out partitions if desired; freight elevator on alley. Room 24, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-STORY IRON BUILDING, 24x 100 feet; just the place for paint or woodworking factory; with power.
E. C. ALLEN, 109 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS—A FEW CHOICE LOCAtions in the business center. H. O. STONE & CO., 330 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS' HOUSES AND flats; will secure only responsible tenants; our demand is large. HOWARD & CALKINS, ideal Estate and Renting, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, North, South, and West.
ALL TENANTS WAITING.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE OF 8 or 9 rooms near Illinois Central, at $40. Address F 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LIGHT FLAT OF 5 OR 6 rooms for gentleman and wife; desirable location, West Side. Address, with particulars, F 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FROM 15 TO 20 rooms for boarding-house; South Side; must be in good repair; rent paid in advance; can give very best references. F 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — IMMEDIATELY, FLAT of 4 or 5 rooms within walking distance of business center and good location; terms moderate; North Side. G 1, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAVE YOUR SEWERS AND CATCH-BASINS EXamined, cleaned, and repaired by WM. E. DEE, 154 La Salle-st. Telephone 128.

LABEHMANN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, 205 South Water-st., sold out April 1 to J. C. Dozois & Co. L. HABBEMANN & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

Morris S. Eddy has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Wilson Brothers from January 1st, 1890.

PATENT AND MACHINE DRAWINGS; TWENTY-A two years' experience. ABBAGEN & CO. Waller's Building.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—SEVEN SHOWcases, counters, shelving and desirable office; very cheap for quality, at S. B. BURDEN & CO.'S, 224 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, 1 Pare books, county books, all kinds of books, libraries, correspondence, and pamphlets at SILBER & KIMBALL'S, 203 State-st., Palmer House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4 OAKWOOD-AV.—TWO SUITES FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family.

5 2ND-ST.—2 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with board; quiet, genteel, and good service.

7 OAKWOOD-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; convenient to cars.

9 2D-ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH board.

11 2D-ST.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS WITH BOARD.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-AV. —First-class rooms with board; terms reasonable; also day board.

15 2D-ST.—ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD; convenient to cable and Illinois Central.

16 E. HARRISON-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—Nice warm rooms with board.

34 COLLEGE-PLACE — NICELY FURNISHED front and rear rooms with board; convenient to Cottage Grove cable; terms reasonable.

38 BRYANT-AV.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODAtions for a few boarders; near Douglas' L. C. Station cable-cars; prices reasonable.

180 31ST-ST.—TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front rooms, hot and cold water, use and bath; good board; reasonable; large yard; accessible to all parts of the city; large front.

189 BOWEN-AV., NEAR DREXEL-BOULD.—Large south front room, with board.

195 BOWEN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; private family; between Drexel-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Double and single rooms with board.

362 E. 40th-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-AV.—BOARD and rooms in private family.

367 WABASH-AV., FLAT 5—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished rooms, with bath, hot and cold water; in a most desirable residence quarter; board if desired.

407 40TH-ST., EAST OF GRAND BOULEVARD, with or without board, handsomely furnished rooms, connecting room if desired; other rooms, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to both steam and street-cars.

506 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS, AT reasonable rates; no moving.

1235 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, second and third floors, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

1242 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT ROOMS; home comforts; board if desired; no May moving.

1301 WABASH-AV.—GOOD FRONT ROOMS, with board; day boarders accommodated.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room and third story suite, with excellent board.

1338 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board; terms reasonable.

1351 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT, furnished room with board.

1406 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR single or married gents; moderate rates.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT DOUBLE AND single room; first-class table.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT double and single rooms with board.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; 1 front alcove, second floor, steam heat, with fine table board. References.

1726 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for 4 gents, in private family; with or without board.

1827 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS 1 with first-class board; also large room suitable for married couple or four young men; also other rooms.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished front room, with board, few blocks west of Ashland-av; large front alcove and good table. C 62, Tribune office.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—AT MRS. BEARDSLEY'S, elegant rooms with board; finest location on South Side.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room with board.

2021 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE, WITH PRIVATE bath; also single rooms, with board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV., AT MRS. GOODRICH'S—Front alcove and other rooms, with board; in each particular first-class.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT: ONE LARGE and two small rooms; with or without board.

2213 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find excellent board and room. Parisian family.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE SQUARE ROOM and alcove parlor floor for gents or married couple, with excellent table; also front room, 3d floor, for gents; references required.

2228 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TOgether or single with good board; house modern; references.

2316 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

2348 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board for gentlemen.

2410 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, $4 to $5.50 per week.

2523 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; all conveniences; very desirable.

2719 AND 2723 SOUTH PARK-AV.—ROOMS AND board; terms reasonable.

2721 INDIANA-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT room; with board; genteel private family; all conveniences; gent and wife or two gents.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF NICE ROOMS with board.

2839 INDIANA-AV.—BY JEWISH FAMILY, pleasant rooms with board.

2910 GROVELAND-AV.—FOR RENT, WITH excellent table, a large room or suite of rooms, suitable for two or three persons, in private family on one of the most beautiful South Side avenues; only those desiring excellence will be pleased. Kitchenette office.

2949 WABASH-AV. — TO RENT — ROOMS, with board. References.

3001 VERNON-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE, ALL conveniences, with board.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD AND NICELY furnished front alcove and other rooms; reference required.

3113 FOREST-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board.

3159 INDIANA-AV.—MAY 1—LARGE FRONT room for adults only.

3235 FOREST-AV.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"An Opportune Occasion"

—IN OUR—

CLOAK DEPT.

We have been fortunate in securing several very large lines of MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE GARMETTS, together with large concessions on stocks carried by Eastern importers, enabling us to offer the choice of about

4,000 GARMENTS,

(ALL THIS SEASON'S STYLES)

At About Two-Thirds Actual Value.

2,500 LADIES' JACKETS,

Consisting of English Walking Jackets, Top Coats, Reefers, Blazers, etc., etc., at

$3.75, $4.75, $6.50, $8.50, UP TO $40.00.

1,500 Long Garments,

In Ulsters, Newmarkets, etc., in Plaid and Striped Fancy Cheviots and Plain Cloths (over 150 different styles) at

$7.50, $10.00, $15.00, UP TO $65.00.

750 WRAPS and MANTLES,

Comprising the very latest productions of the leading Paris, Berlin, and London artists, many exclusive styles (that will not be shown again this season) at prices ranging from

$10.00 TO $125.00.

EARLY SELECTIONS ADVISED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

(AT PRICES VERY MUCH UNDER ACTUAL VALUES).

PORTIERES—

$4.85 PER PAIR. We offer 1,000 pairs Plain Top Curtains, with Handsome Dado, in the latest designs and most approved colorings—regularly sold at $8.00 per pair.

$8.25 PER PAIR. 500 Pairs Figured All-Over Chenille Curtains in Elegant Designs—regularly worth $15.00 per pair.

LACE CURTAINS—

Our second Importation of Curtains placed on sale this morning, at an average reduction of 30 PER CENT.

200 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, - $4.75 Per Pair, worth $6.75
200 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, - $8.00 Per Pair, worth $11.50
500 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, - $10.00 Per Pair, worth $14.00
500 Pairs Swiss Curtains, - - $5.50 Per Pair, worth $8.00
200 Pairs Swiss Curtains, - - $10.00 Per Pair, worth $13.75

MUSLIN CURTAINS— (So Desirable at Present.)

200 Pairs Emb. Muslin Curtains, - $3.00, worth one-half more
300 Pairs Emb. Muslin Curtains, - $4.25, worth - - $6.00
100 Pairs Emb. Muslin Curtains, - $5.00, worth - - $7.50

300 pieces TAMBOUR MUSLIN (by the yard), 50 inches wide, suitable for bed-room Curtains, 50c, worth 75c.

WOOD MANTELS

THE CHICAGO FIRE PLACE TILES GRATES ETC. 224 WABASH AVE CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st

ASTHMA and Catarrh Cured by the CIGARETTES ESPIC Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest, Neuralgia etc.—Paris: J. Espic, 26, rue St. Lazare.—New York: Fougera, Mithan, Sold by all Chemists of America.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" Folding Beds. Best Hair Mattresses. Moth Proof Cedar Chests.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Embroidery Department is as widely quoted for its *bargains* as it was formerly quoted for its *great assortment.*

We offer this week:

500 pcs. 45-inch White Embroidered and Hemstitched Skirting *At $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.*
(Regular and reduced price $1.75 and $1.50.)

50 pcs. White and Ecru Irish Point Guipure *At $2.00 a yard.*
(Regular and reduced price $3.00.)

Suitable for Graduating and Commencement exercises and stylish for summer wear.

500 Swiss Embroidered Toilet Sets,
Bureau Cover 48x20 inches,
Cushion Cover 12½x12½ inches, *At $2.25 for the Set.*

1,000 Fancy Tidies, Painted Satin Centers, richly tinted, antique lace trimmed, with applique of velvet in fanciful designs, *At 48c and 75c each.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The following prices on Linens and White Goods represent about *two-thirds* the actual values of the goods.

We offer in Linens:

95 doz. Double Huck Towels, very large size, $2.62½ doz.
85 doz. Huck Towels, $1.80 doz.
66 doz. Double Damask Towels, deep knotted fringe, $4.50 dozen.
48 doz. Heavy Large Size Loom Damask Towels, $2.12½ dozen.
38 pcs. 72-inch Bleached Damask Table Linen, *Special Patterns,* 75c yard.
(Splendid value for Hotels or Restaurants.)

We offer in White Goods:

48 pcs. French Plaid Nainsooks, in beautiful satin French Plaids, for Tea Gowns and Dresses, 13½c yd.
50 pcs. Curtain Dimity, excellent for summer curtains for chambers, country houses, &c., 16c yd.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We place on sale today a large consignment of 36 inch and 42 inch

COBURG HENRIETTAS,

An Elegant and Durable Fabric in

DRESS GOODS.

The assortment is complete, and comprises all the Newest Spring Shades, such as Old Rose, Heliotrope, Copper, Brown, Green, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Cardinal, Bronze, Wine, Amethyst, and Black,

PER YARD **28** CENTS, WORTH 50c.

Also at this sale we will make some startling Reductions in Handsome

EMBROIDERED ROBES.

$25.00 Parisian Robes now..... $12.00
20.00 Parisian Robes now..... 10.00

WASH GOODS DEPT.

32-Inch Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
In Novelty Plaids, Stripes, and Figures,

PER YARD, **25** CENTS, VALUE 40c

Silurian Mineral Spring Company

LUTHER W. McCONNELL, President. W. H. ANDERSON, Vice-President and Treasurer. GEORGE F. HAWES, Secretary.

A constantly increasing business has led us to secure new quarters in the rear of Cobb's Library, where we shall be convenient to the shopping district, and where we hope to see many of the ladies when down-town.

Come in and get a drink of the best kidney water in the world.

L. S. OVITT, General Agent.

Telephone 2571.....89 WABASH-AV.
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FOUR Positive Bargains.

A special lot of 150 pieces Summer Flannels and Tricots, all leading shades, at

25c YARD.
Manufactured to sell at 45c, 50c, 60c.

300 pieces All-Wool Drap d'Almas, Cashmeres, and Brilliantines, 38 to 42 inches wide,

49c YARD.
FOR THIS WEEK.

70 pieces of Fine Surah Serges, Roman Bordered, Brocade Bordered and Striped Borders,

59c YARD.

10 pieces—a broken line—of Fancy Striped Spring Cloaking, regular $2.00 qualities, 54 inches wide, will be closed at

75c YARD.

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SURPRISING BARGAINS For This Week —IN— Curtains and Furniture

250 Pairs Turcoman Portieres, Regular $6.50 values. **$2.50** Pair.

Handsome Turkish Lounges, Our Own Make, Worth $19.50 each. **$12.50**

IRISH POINT MUSLIN CURTAINS.

50 Pairs at - $2.75
50 Pairs at - 3.50
50 Pairs at - 4.25
50 Pairs at - 4.75

SASH CURTAINS TO MATCH, **$1.75** PAIR.

English Brass Beadsteads, in all sizes; highly finished, Best made. From $22.50 upward. Also Brass Cribs and Children's White Enameled Bedsteads at very Low Prices.

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—Fine
—French
—Mull
—Infants' Caps,
—Endless Variety.

50c, 75c, AND $1.00.

We invite particular attention to our Ladies' and Children's Sun Hats. Ask to see the "Edelweiss."

An Offering Unexampled, Unexcelled, Unapproachable

15,000 Yards Colored

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At TEN
At TWENTY
At THIRTY
And FORTY
Per Cent Off the Regular Price.

46-Inch Striped All-Wool Serges.....
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54-Inch Cloth Suitings.....
French Flannels, 100 styles.....
French Figured Challies.....

50c A YARD.

Unparalleled Bargains in

This Sale Commences Monday Morning.

SILKS.

One Hundred and Sixty-two Pieces Surah Silks,

In Stripes and Brocades, new, fresh and desirable, rich in designs, elegant in texture, and cost to land from $1.25 up to $2.50 a yard..... **73c** A YARD.

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Successors to WALTER PROBY & CO.

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NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD;

An Absolutely **Pure Extract of Malt.**

This unexcelled Extract of Malt is a pleasant, health-giving, nourishing, and especially invigorating Tonic; a remedial beverage, assisting the constitution to overcome the various weakening and wasting maladies and building up a healthy organism again.

Trade Supplied by
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CHICAGO

PUBLIC SALE

of not less than 240 Lots, each 50x140 feet, in the heart of the City of Fort Smith, on MAY 1st, 1890.

These Lots are a part of the Military Reservation donated to the City of Fort Smith for the benefit of its schools.

They have sewers, gas, water, and street-car facilities, and will be sold at Auction for cash, each lot separately. Arrangements have been made by which any purchaser at this sale can borrow half the price paid for any lots from the School Board at 8 per cent interest. Look at Fort Smith on the map, and for maps and further particulars address

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, or
DANIEL BAKER, Mayor,
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1,000 Chamber Sets TO BE SOLD AT BARGAINS!

Imported Ivory Decorated Sets, without Jars, 10 pcs., $2.25 each
" " " " with Jars, 12 pcs., 3.75 each
Hand-Painted Porcelain Sets, without Jars, 10 pcs., 3.25 each
" " " " with Jars, 12 pcs., 5.75 each

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THE FAIR

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S *J. v. Liebig* EXTRACT OF BEEF.

INCOMPARABLE IN FLAVOR.

Use it for Beef Tea, Soups, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef. Genuine only with signature of J. von Liebig, as shown above, in blue.

RUPTURE $500 Reward for a case of Rupture by Patterson cannot retain with the Parker Invisible Truss. Dr. Parker is the only expert in his profession in America, or one experienced in the use of trusses, that have not passed beyond treatment. "Our National Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 84 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 55 State-st., Chicago.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $1.50, or $2.00 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890—TEN PAGES.

AND NOW WHAT OF 1892?

AT TARIFF FORKS—WHITE HOUSE ROAD.

Senator Allison's Presidential Chances as Ruled by His Tariff-Reform Views—His Growth in Popularity—Then—Allison and—?—In 1892—How the Situation Is Sized Up by a Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—[New York Herald.]—A new chapter in the volume of Senator Allison's political life, "Looking Forward," is going to be opened before long. You might call it "Temptations of a Statesman." You remember that in giving you the authoritative statement of the Senator's bold stand for lower tariff taxation I referred to the fact that with seven years of assured public life before him he had put away all Presidential ambition and would henceforth stand by his convictions. Well, the Scriptural adage is fulfilled again. To him that hath a long public career ahead of him and wants nothing more the fat harvest of a convention called to nominate a Republican candidate for the Presidency is promised. All because the shrewd Pennsylvanians who mix pig-iron with politics read the *Herald* and are keen enough to appreciate the full meaning of its disclosure of the Iowa Senator's position.

Search the records of the Chicago Convention and you won't find any Keystone votes cast for Allison, though he was at that very time putting an extra story on the tariff bill. Matthew Stanley Quay and the other bosses knew they had the Iowa candidate all right for their potted industries, and they did not propose to waste votes on a sure thing.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

But now Senator Allison is master of the situation. He can turn the tide of party sentiment into lower taxation channels or he can dam it up for a while. No one need be told that the domain ruled over by Quay and Cameron will take the chances of the deluge and be overwhelmed rather than concede anything. But it is a radical draft the way they invite the Iowa Senator to leave his ark of safety and be drowned with the rest of them. I had no idea Senator Allison had so many warm friends in Pennsylvania, and I don't believe he had until you published the facts about his tariff intentions. Then they began to descend on him like a flock of doves. They felt great solicitude for his political future; they had great admiration for his career in Congress. They were looking his way when they thought of 1892, and they sincerely hoped he would take no rash course which would destroy his well earned reputation for conservatism and cause a large section of the party to look upon his leadership with doubt.

WANT TO BE SAVED FROM M'KINLEY.

And here comes in the fine sense of humor which those Pennsylvanians have. They hinted broadly that they wanted Allison to save them from McKinley.

They as much as said that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was punishing them for failing to support his Speakership candidacy by making a horizontal reduction along the whole line of Pennsylvania's petted products. Fancy a pig-iron magnate looking Allison in the face and saying that without a smile. But I am assured that some of them have done it. And on its practical side the bribe which they have to offer is not to be desired. Had Mr. Quay stood up in the last National Convention and in his quiet way remarked, "Pennsylvania casts sixty votes for William B. Allison," Chauncey M. Depew would never have been able to revenge himself on the Iowa rangers. New York's seventy-two votes would not have nominated Gen. Harrison.

But I didn't intend to go into the might-have-beens of political conventions. What you want to know is whether at the Republican National Convention in 1892 Mr. Quay's melodious voice will be heard reëchoing through the convention hall: "Pennsylvania casts sixty votes for William B. Allison of Iowa."

WHY ALLISON'S AMBITION WAS VAIN.

I guess not. And here is a sordid but potent reason for my guess. There are more than sixty votes to be gained by incurring the opposition of Pennsylvania. So long as Senator Allison wanted to be President a large element of his party in the West felt supremely indifferent. He didn't show enough iron in his constitution to suit the thrifty politics of his own section of the country. The people liked him and admired his public career, but they felt no personal interest in furthering his ambition. They liked to fight under the banner of leaders with sand in their craw, like "Black Jack" Logan and Gresham, and even Alger, the Wolverine, who had dash enough to capture their fancy.

Yet when through the medium of the *Herald* it was made known that Allison no longer cared a copper cent for the Presidential nomination the people out his way praised his independence. But when it was further known that he proposed to put away his Presidential ambition in order to enforce on his party the imperative duty of lowering the bars of a protective tariff there was something like positive enthusiasm. That is the idea which Western Republicans have been trying to drill into the heads of their Eastern brethren. The declaration of the Iowa Representatives that Allison needn't sacrifice his Presidential hopes, that he should hew close to the line of lower taxation and they would take care of the Presidential nomination was with a popular response all through the West.

If I could take your readers for a peep into the Senator's mail bags they would be astonished to see how Uncle Sam's postal revenues have been increased through the desire of sovereign citizens to say to Senator Allison over their own signatures: "Those are our sentiments, old man. Stand by them and we'll stand by you." By extending his hours of work up to 2 o'clock in the morning I think the Senator has now nearly caught up with his correspondence on this subject and is not more than a week behind in answering his letters. But the minute the McKinley tariff is understood in the West the epistolary avalanch will descend again.

HOPE OF REPUBLICAN TARIFF REFORMERS.

The low tariff element in the Republican party is looking hopefully and confidently to Senator Allison to save it from that measure. Talk with Western Congressmen who expect to vote for some objectionable features of the bill under the stress of party discipline and they will tell you almost without exception, "Allison will knock that out in the Senate." It is a big contract for Senator Allison, but the confidence in his ability to perform it can hardly fail to stimulate him to heroic endeavors.

I find that these Western people don't expect the Senator to put himself at the head of a flying brigade of low-tariff Republicans and make a break in McKinley's Chinese wall at one assault. Allison isn't a Phil Sheridan in politics. Besides there is no demand for that sort of an attack. The campaign is going to be a long one. Allison, in the stand he has taken, holds an impregnable position. All that his friends demand is that he keep up a steady fire on that mansard tariff roof which McKinley has sought to put on the country. Then when the shingles begin to fly they don't want him to recognize any false flags of truce in the guise of a Pennsylvania banner. Stubbornness is the main requirement in the campaign to be fought, and the steadiness with which Senator Allison has adhered to his position during the last few weeks shows that he has it in an unexpected degree.

ALLISON AND THE PARTY PLEDGES.

Perhaps I ought to say a word in regard to the party's pledges, the platform, and so forth. I can assure the gentleman who wrote the *Herald* editorials calling attention to the discrepancy between Senator Allison's views and his party's supposed principles as set forth in the platform of the Chicago Convention that he has not been disturbed by the citation. If State secrets were told it might be found that like his friend, Editor Medill, he went out in the back yard, and while giving his support to the ticket kicked over the platform. And the fat frying manufacturers who put the steps in that high tariff ladder known as the Senate Tariff bill were cognizant of the fact that what Allison did was under duress—party loyalty in a Presidential campaign—and therefore is without either moral or legal force. But none of the thousands of letters which the Senator receives praising him for the stand he has taken bother about the platform or the question of consistency. Their writers are all thinking of the future. The situation is clear to them. This is the year 1890. McKinley and Allison are at "Tariff Forks on the White House road." McKinley, looking backward, sees the sun go down in a blaze of glory and follows the sign-board marked "1888" in the vain delusion that he is right in the path of the luminary. Allison, looking forward, sees the sign-board marked 1892 and plunges ahead. He knows where the light will break.

VOTED FROM THEIR GRAVES.

Where the Jersey City Democrats Get Their Big Majorities—Startling Exposures—The Jersey City Election Frauds.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The second day of the Senatorial investigation in Jersey City of the Democratic election frauds perpetrated in Hudson County, N. J., last fall, resulted in showing at least 200 additional instances where fradulent votes had been cast. The committee met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. From that hour until 6 witness after witness took the stand, and under Counselor Corbin's inquiries revealed authentic proofs of innumerable frauds, committed apparently without a shadow of secrecy and without a remote suspicion of remonstrance from the election boards.

Flagrantly, openly, and without fear of a challenge, scores of voters appear to have gone to the polls and deposited their own votes several times, together with the votes of their friends and neighbors, both dead and alive. What the election boards were there for seems to puzzle the Senate committeemen. Their faces are pictures of amazement as their counsel spreads the records before them, and proceeds to show columns of names that never possessed an owner. They learn with unfeigned surprise that while these things were going on the members of the election boards, who had sworn to do their duty, were encouraging and aiming upon an unparalleled and systematic fraud. For the first time in the history of ring rule in Hudson County the election methods of "Bob" Davis and his associates are being fully and freely exposed.

Counselor Corbin began his work yesterday. Mrs. Howlitz of No. 40 Gregory street knew of no such man as Claude Erhart, although this mythical suffragist appears to have lived at her house. John Graham swore that several vacant lots existed on Warren street, and that no houses had ever been built there. The poll-books show that these waste places were the homes of twenty voters. Adjoining these vacant lots lives Miss A. Alexander, who was informed by Mr. Corbin that several men had registered from her house. "I never had a man in my house," said Miss Alexander with much indignation. Her neighbor, Miss Collins, was then called to identify three men named Collins, who registered from her house, but she, too, denied any knowledge of the men or their whereabouts.

Mr. Corbin followed up this line of testimony on both sides of the street for several blocks, and then he relieved the monotony by a new form of disclosure. Cheri Blackbower swore that he neither registered nor voted, and yet his name was registered and checked. George Cort also decied that he had voted. He was in Connecticut at the time of the election. The books showed that he had voted twice. Charles Warren swore that he voted in the First Precinct. The records show that he voted in the Second and Third. This he promptly denied.

When the committee had grown tired of this kind of testimony Mr. Corbin took up a long list of "graveyard" voters, showing that a widespread resurrection had prevailed in the Third Precinct. Mrs. Alexander swore that Henry Homan had died two years ago. Corbin said the records would show that he had. Mrs. Renwick, the janitress of the Farrier flats, named a dozen funerals that had taken place from the flats during the last eighteen years. Nearly all of the dead men, according to the poll-books, voted last fall. George H. Farrier moved to Texas two years ago, but he appears to have assisted in piling up the ring majorities, as did also Frederick Bressler, who has not been in Jersey City for several years. Mr. Corbin asked to identify the name of one Lofts, who lived at his house. Carroll said Lofts was dead previous to the election.

Mr. Henry Arseno swore that he was the only Arseno on that street, but Mr. Corbin consulted the books and found quite a colony of Arsenos who voted. Martin Sethman was an important witness, and his story excited great surprise among the committee and Counsel. He said that he had lived in his present home for eighteen years. The books showed that the entire family had been registered and checked as voting in two precincts.

A large number of bogus names checked on the registry books as having voted last fall were given residences on Gregory street, near the police headquarters. Cashman's grocery, No. 46 Gregory street testified that none of the seven men named to her as having voted from her house last fall lived there at that time.

Thompson said that No. 69 Gregory street, from which address W. H. Brown voted, is a vacant lot.

Three bogus voters were credited to No. 41 Gregory street, one to No. 63 Gregory, two to No. 129 Sussex, two to No. 124 Sussex, one to No. 134 Sussex, three to No. 108 Sussex, and two to No. 110 Sussex. One H. W. Ramsey was registered as voting from No. 110 Grant street, which is the house of the Sisters of Charity. John Graham testified that he had called there and had learned that no such man ever lived or had lived there. Janitor Lee of Arlington flats, No. 134 York street, testified that three persons registered as voting from there never had lived there.

The number of fraudulent votes discovered in the precincts is about 280. These are, of course, in addition to about 500 fraudulent "joker" ballots found in the precincts.

PRISONERS WHO MAY BE PARDONED.

List of Those Whose Cases Will Be Heard by Gov. Fifer Friday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer has set the following pardon cases for hearing Friday, April 11:

John D. Cochran, sentenced to the penitentiary for life for murder from Wabash County.

Harry Giffin, sentenced in 1883 from Macon County for thirty-five years for murder.

George Wilson and James Hines, sentenced from Cook County in 1886 for twenty years for burglary; Dennis Callahan sentenced in 1887 from Cook County for fourteen years for murder.

Eddie Knickerbocker sentenced in 1888 from Iroquois County for three years for horse stealing.

James McAllister sentenced from Livingston County in 1887 for twenty-five years for murder.

William Henderson, sentenced from Champaign County in 1887 for six years for abduction.

David McQuaid, sentenced from Cook County in 1888 for two years for robbery; Henry Boyle, alias John Cox, sentenced from Warren County for life for murder.

Kate Williamson, sentenced from Alexander County in 1884 for life for murder.

Addison Thorborn, sentenced from Massac in 1888 for nine years for robbery.

William Hancock sentenced from Lawrence in 1888 for ten years for assault with intent to rob.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A Long List of Luncheons and Dinners for Easter Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—The list of luncheons and dinners for Easter week is a long one, the most prominent being the breakfast by Secretary and Mrs. Noble Easter Sunday; a breakfast of sixty-eight covers by Miss Wanamaker Easter Monday, followed Tuesday evening by a state dinner at the White House to the Judiciary; a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Leiter; a dinner by ex-Senator and Mrs. Davis of the Pan-American Congress and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Houlke in honor of Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wenamaker; Thursday Mrs. Noble will be lunched by her sister, Mrs. Henry Strong, and the wife of the Colombian Minister, Mme. Hurtado, will entertain friends at dinner; Friday Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker will give a dinner, followed by a large reception to Vice-President and Mrs. Morton. Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock Mrs. Harrison will hold a public reception, and in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Hammond will give a dinner party. The President will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Pan-Americans the 16th inst. at the Arlington.

A Conductor Shot by Tramps.

LIMA, O., April 5.—[Special.]—This afternoon Conductor Gard Luckey of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road put a number of tramps off at West street crossing and one of them pulled a revolver and shot him in the left lung. He cannot live. Several tramps were arrested, one of whom Luckey identified.

SNUBBED BY THE PRINCE.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH CUT DEAD BY WALES.

Paris Stirred Up Over the Sensational Incident—Rigorous Observance of Passion Week at the French Capital—The Importance to Germany of Bismarck's Resignation Daily Becoming More Apparent.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, April 5.—Paris is talking about the quarrel between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Marlborough this week. This quarrel resulted from an interview which was held in the Prince's drawing-room Tuesday at the Hotel Bristol. This interview was solicited by the Duke and lasted longer than is usual for a visit of courtesy or a friendly call. It was, moreover, held strictly tête-à-tête. Wednesday the Prince, after lunching with Baron Hirsch, was crossing the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré on foot to go to the Elysée, and was within ten yards of the principal entrance of the palace when the Duke of Marlborough passed. It was then seen, to the astonishment of everybody who knew how friendly the relations between the Prince and Duke used to be, that when Marlborough raised his hat to salute the Prince the latter turned away his head without giving the slightest sign of recognition and walked on, cutting the heir of the hero of Blenheim dead. Various suppositions as to the cause of the quarrel are afloat.

Emin's Treatment of the Khedive.

Considerable indignation is felt at Cairo at Emin's cavalier treatment of the Khedive, after the trouble and expense to which the Egyptian ruler has been to achieve the rescue of the explorer. Emin has written to neither Stanley nor Parke since they left him. Stanley expresses regret and surprise that Emin did not come to thank the Khedive. He supposes that Emin is unable to adapt himself to civilized life.

Preparing to Welcome Stanley.

King Leopold has summoned the Mayor of Brussels to act with him in getting up a fitting reception to Stanley on his arrival. It has been arranged that a municipal banquet shall be given him as the city's welcome to the great explorer, that the nation shall express its gratification and friendship by a special performance of opera, and that the King's personal feelings shall be signified by a royal garden party.

Remarkable Hypnotic Experiments.

Sixty eminent physicians and dental surgeons conducted some very remarkable hypnotic experiments in Berlin in the case of a girl whose tonsils were removed by an absolutely painless operation. During the state of coma the patient obeyed the slightest suggestions of the hypnotizer. Another patient was hypnotized by a letter, in the absence of the operator, written to a surgeon named Turner and worded thus:

"Go to sleep, by order of Dr. Bramwell. Obey Mr. Turner's commands."

Dr. Bramwell also hypnotized another patient by a note sent by the hands of his daughter, and still another by a message sent by telegraph. These statements are vouched for by the London *Lancet*.

Society Gossip from Paris.

Holy week has been rigorously observed in Paris. Great crowds have filled the Paris churches, especially since Holy Thursday. The weather has been cool, bright, and bracing and the influx of visitors from the South of England and America has been enormous. The services of today, Holy Saturday, were ushered in with all the pomp and magnificence which characterize the celebration of Easter Day. There is more than the usual interest manifested in Eastertide this year.

Mrs. William Moore has returned from Monte Carlo, where she has been suffering from rheumatism, and gave a quiet supper party Wednesday at the performance of Faust, where her lady guests were attired in black evening dresses. Among them were Lady Degray, Miss Adele Grant, Lady Charles Beresford, and Mrs. Leslie, née Miss Jerome. Miss Grant is as usual the belle in Paris. She returns to America in the middle of May, to pass the summer at Lennox and Newport, with the intention of returning to England in the autumn for permanent residence.

Lawrence Barrett returns to Paris from Nice tomorrow. Commander J. R. Bartlett and S. J. Gorman, President of the Anglo-American Bank in Paris, and Howell Osborne have arrived from New York on a brief visit. The committee of reception, en route to Cannes, caused a flutter in English society. His only social engagement, however, was a breakfast with Baron and Baroness Hirsch.

Mr. A. J. Drexel's family will come from Florence on the 18th. Mrs. William Astor left Paris yesterday for a visit to Aix-les-Bains. Mr. Astor has gone to London.

Mrs. Parkinson Sharp has left Paris to join her daughter, the Baroness Oppenheim, at Cologne. Princess Hatzfeldt, née Miss Clara Huntington, has taken apartments at the Hotel Mirabeau.

Mrs. Snell-McCrea-Green's Illness.

Mrs. Snell-McCrea-Green has been very ill for five days. Dr. Bancroft, the family physician, declares the constant attendance of her husband and nurse. To stave off reporters and inquisitive visitors Green stops about the hotel all day. When an American lady called there today to see Mrs. Green the husband closed the door leading from the sitting-room to the bedroom, and stood with his back against it while he gave an excuse for not allowing Mrs. Green to be seen.

"She is really very ill," he said, "too ill to see anybody. She worries me much."

Green's face showed he was worried and he looked wretched and miserable compared with his appearance when he arrived here two months ago.

Crazed by Religious Excitement.

A woman became insane yesterday at Beauvoir-sur-Mer through religious excitement and choked her child to death by forcing a statuette of the Virgin Mary down its throat.

Boulanger Returns to France.

Gen. Boulanger has decided to return to France at once. He will leave the island of Jersey tonight and make his way to Paris via Granville, a seaport in the Department of Manche.

Justifies Emin Pasha's Action.

Sir Samuel Baker, the well-known African explorer, has written a letter to the *Times* indicting the British Government for its policy, which he declares has led to the loss of all the positions gained in Africa by the enterprise of individual Englishmen. The Anglo-French alliance between Emin Pasha and Maj. Wissmann, and says it was only natural that Emin should join the German Government expedition, which will never imitate the fatal examples of the English forces of advancing only to retreat.

Valuable Paintings Burned.

Three valuable paintings in the Maria Della Pace Church at Rome were burned today by the upsetting of a lamp. Raphael's fresco, "The Sibyls," narrowly escaped destruction.

NEW ERA IN GERMAN HISTORY.

It Opens with the Retirement of the Veteran Chancellor.

[*Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.*]

BERLIN, April 5.—The events of the week have accentuated even more than the resignation of the Chancellor the new era that is opening in German history. Until his actual departure the public was loath to believe that the Emperor was in earnest in parting with Bismarck. Doubt is no longer possible and apathy has yielded to an unwonted desire to do homage to the departing statesman. Henceforth attention will be divided between two theatres—Friedrichsruhe, representing the grandeur of the edifice of German unity, and Berlin, the center of a new and untried régime.

It is impossible that the Emperor could have been an unaffected spectator of the unending tributes of admiration and respect that poured in upon his discarded Minister.

The public refuses to believe that the retirement of Bismarck is final, it being urged that he is by five years the junior of Gladstone and may still count upon a decade of activity. The Cartellers have offered to resign two seats in the Reichstag in favor of Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck, but it is certain that the ex-Chancellor and his son will not accept them at present whatever they may do at a later time.

The opening of the Reichstag and the royal speech are awaited with the keenest interest.

Herr Richter is expected to resign from the Liberal committee in the Richstag, as he has already done from the Liberal committee of the Diet, his personality blocking a mutual approach of the Liberal groups.

Dr. Windthorst claims three indispensable concessions in return for his support of the Government. The return of all religious orders, religious teaching in the schools, and the removal of a discretionary revocable character from all concessions made to the Catholic party.

According to the *National Zeitung* the new military bill provides for a permanent increase of 18,000,000 marks in the annual expenditures. For the moment colonial affairs overshadow home politics. Herr von der Heydt, the financial backer of the East Africa company, recently declared in the *Wocsenblatt* that Prince Bismarck's departure was the sign of a new and an energetic colonial policy.

The Emperor's solicitude regarding the army is further shown in an imperial order published today to the effect that, in view of its incompleteness, the reserve infantry officers' system hitherto pursued—which provides that officers must come from the ranks of the nobility—must be extended to include those "noble by character," in order that the sons of honorable middles class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rule will also apply to the civil service.

The Emperor has also issued regulations looking to the suppression of dueling in the army.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, which is now the vehicle of all official articles, formerly printed in the *North German Gazette*, publishes a series of articles, which are supposed to have been directly inspired by the Emperor, on social politics and reforms. So far, no definite projects are mentioned, but the tendency is toward legislation for the regulation of the working-day and wage questions.

The Deutsch Bank is about to issue shares in a new German-American Trust company to promote and protect investments in American stocks.

CAPT. ROBERTS IS ALL RIGHT.

His Conduct in the City of Paris Incident Above Reproach.

A recent editorial in the New York *Sun* apropos of the City of Paris-Adriatic episode, says:

Few instances of brutal injustice that we recall are more contemptible than the newspaper attack on Capt. Roberts of the White Star steamer Adriatic for not turning his own ship on her course and towing the City of Paris to the Irish coast.

There is nothing in the charge of inhumanity except dishonest misrepresentation of the obvious facts. The attempt is to exhibit Capt. Roberts as a man who abandoned a sinking ship to her fate and in cold blood turned his back upon a thousand men and women whose lives were in peril.

In a sensational account of the occurrence, published in one of the New York newspapers Capt. Roberts' conduct is described as "a dastardly action." "The Adriatic," says this writer, "steamed slowly past us, hardly checking her engines, saying she would take passengers to New York, but would not tow us to Fastnet. As the Adriatic resumed her course without further inquiry, she was followed by the execrations of every soul on board."

The truth about the matter will probably be found to be nearly as it was stated in the *Sun's* dispatches of Monday morning. The Adriatic was intercepted by the boat which had been sent out from the City of Paris toward shore. Capt. Roberts turned out of his course and proceeded to the assistance of the disabled steamer. Meeting the City of Paris he found the lives of her passengers in no danger. What was wanted of the Adriatic was a tow, not a rescue. The Captain of the westward-bound ship offered to take off the passengers and crew of the City of Paris, but this was not regarded as necessary by the commander of the latter vessel. Another steamer, the Aldersgate, was in sight, bound east, and Capt. Roberts proceeded on his way toward New York.

He knew his business and his duty and he did right. There is probably no Captain commanding one of the great mail steamers on the Atlantic who would not have acted under the circumstances precisely as Capt. Roberts acted. If there is such a Captain he is not worthy of the responsibility with which he is intrusted.

That is was a question of towage and salvage and of the convenience of the City of Paris' passengers, not of the saving of human life, is fully established by the official report of the agents of the Inman line. "There was," they say, "sufficient peril for recourse to the boats with which the steamer is amply provided."

READY TO FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Milwaukee Republicans Eager for a Long and Lively Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—The Bennett law as an issue in the State election next fall has convinced the Republican leaders that the campaign must be opened much earlier this year than usual. It is now practically settled that the Republican State Convention will be held in July instead of September. The Republican leaders are satisfied that much of the opposition to the Bennett law is due to misinformation as to its provisions. For this reason a longer campaign than usual is deemed advisable, so that the agitation which will be developed will give people a clearer understanding of the objects of the law.

A ladies' social, to which no man is to be admitted, will be given at the Athenæum next Thursday evening. There will be a reception and supper, with dancing, and the other pastimes incident to an evening entertainment.

Suit to dissolve a marriage contracted fifty-two years ago has been commenced in the Circuit Court by Solomon Enos, who asks a divorce from his wife, Sylvia.

Charlie Eliot, the 16-year-old, whose marriage to Miss Lillie Nugent created a social sensation in Milwaukee some weeks ago, has been taken to Europe by his father to be placed in a French school where discipline is the distinctive feature.

CASES OF TRICHINIASIS AT AURORA.

Several Persons Suffering from the Disease—Action by the Health Authorities.

AURORA, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—The Board of Health was notified today of the presence of trichinists in the city. The local press was at once requested to warn the people to thoroughly cook all pork before eating it, and the State Veterinary Surgeon and State Board of Health were notified by telegraph. The family worst afflicted is that of August Dittman, No. 401 North Union street. He and five members of his household are down with the disease. Several families in that vicinity are also sick. Dittman and a neighbor clubbed together and bought a hog, which they made into sausage, hams, etc., and ate some of the ham raw or but partially cooked. They now show unmistakable symptoms of trichiniasis.

BALLOT-BOX FRAUDS IN JERSEY CITY.

Sixty Warrants Issued and Twelve Arrests Made—More Arrests to Follow.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—As a result of disclosures made before the special committee of the State Senate investigating the ballot-box frauds in this city at the election last November, sixty warrants were issued today for persons alleged to be implicated in the frauds. Twelve arrests were made. All those arrested were election officers. Eight are Democrats and four Republicans. It is charged that the election officers were engaged in a conspiracy, and that they accepted ballots from persons who were not entitled to vote. More arrests will be made Monday.

Big Sioux Powwow Near Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., April 5.—A great and final Indian powwow and dance was held tonight about five miles from here over on the reservation. These dances have in the past been held at regular intervals, but this is to be the last one held on the reservation before the tribes leave for their new headquarters. All the noted chiefs were there. John Grass, the noted Sioux orator, made an earnest and touching speech in which he urged the Sioux to take land and earn their living and not get their life and being from the Government like a papoose from a squaw. Sitting Bull and the rest of the chiefs took the opposite side of the question. Bull expressed his hatred of the Government and of the whites and said that he and his small band would still take their provisions from the Government. The result of the meeting was a decision not to take up lands, but go back on the new reservation and let the Government continue issuing rations.

Dynamite Works Blown Up.

BARTOW, N. Y., April 5.—A terrific explosion shook the buildings and broke the window-panes at Bartow, Coney Island, and Pelham Bridge this afternoon. A building of Dittmar's dynamite works in Baychester had blown up, killing James H. Kelmeir and Max Schultz. The explosion left a hole six feet deep and twenty feet long where the building stood. The dynamite works turned out dynamite cartridges used in excavation work on the new aqueduct.

Difficulty Between Landlord and Tenant.

Daniel McCormick of No. 2334 La Salle street quarreled with Widow Hannah Collins, one of his tenants, who came out of the difficulty with six gashes on her head. She says McCormick hit her with an ax. He says she fell down stairs. One version of the cause of the difficulty is that McCormick accused the widow of taking $60 from him; that she, in denying the charge, rated him till he lost his temper and attacked her.

A Defaulting Bookkeeper.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—John B. Price, formerly head bookkeeper of Hall & Willis, wholesale hardware, has left for parts unknown. An examination of his accounts shows him to be a defaulter. A member of the firm says he does not think the shortage will exceed $4,000, but it is stated on different authority that the amount is $11,000.

Swindled Labor Unions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—[Special.]—J. M. Mitchell, in jail here, was identified today by representatives from Chicago, Cincinnati, Quincy, Fort Wayne, and Battle Creek, Mich., as the man who had swindled labor unions in those places out of something over $100 by presenting entrance cards and obtaining assistance upon false stories of need.

Annual Meeting of the Juneau Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—The Juneau Club at its annual meeting tonight prevailed upon John L. Mitchell to accept a reelection as President and the entire old board of officers was reelected for the ensuing year. After the meeting Mr. Mitchell entertained the members with a spread at the Milwaukee Club.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

LIEUT. STEELE'S SENTENCE

PAPERS IN THE COURT-MARTIAL CASE IN GEN. SCHOFIELD'S HANDS.

Nothing More Severe than a Reprimand to Be Pronounced—Gen. Miles Promoted by the President to the Position Held by the Late Gen. Crook—Other Appointments—General News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—The papers in the court-martial case of Lieut. Steele were received today by Gen. Schofield, who as acting commander of the Division of Missouri becomes the principal reviewing officer, and as such will promulgate the general order announcing the findings and sentence of the court. Had the sentence involved dismissal Presidential action would then be necessary, but it is known that the sentence does not exceed a reprimand. In the absence of a Judge-Advocate at army headquarters Gen. Schofield, without looking into the papers further than to ascertain the sentence, sent them to acting Judge-Advocate Gen. Lieber, with a note requesting that he go carefully over the record to see that all the legal requirements have been complied with and then make his report direct to him. Col. Lieber is now engaged on the case. He expects to have the papers ready for the action of the Commanding General by Monday next. In the ordinary course the papers would not in any way come before the Secretary of War for action, but in view of the deep interest he took in the matter in the first instance it is more than probable that Gen. Schofield will submit the findings to him for any suggestion he may desire to make in regard to the form of reprimand before finally promulgating the action of the court. Officers here who have followed the testimony as given before the court consider the reprimand reasonable and say it is about what they expected.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE HOUSE.

Increase in the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—On motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether the project to open a channel between Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay would be an advantage to the commerce of the lakes.

On motion of Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan a bill was passed increasing to eleven the membership of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and making the following appointments: Edmund N. Morrill of Kansas for the unexpired term of office of John A. Martin, deceased; Alfred L. Pearson of Pennsylvania for the unexpired term of office of John R. Brooke, deceased; and Gen. William B. Franklin of Connecticut, John C. Black of Illinois, Augustus B. Farnham of Maine, and George W. Steele of Indiana for the term of office commencing April 21, 1890, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms of office and by increases provided hereby.

A bill was passed granting to Miles City, Mont., a portion of the Fort Keogh military reservation for use as a public park.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins of Illinois a bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Aurora, Ill., at a cost of $75,000.

A bill was passed amending the Articles of War so as to provide that in time of peace general courts-martial for the trial of commanding officers shall be appointed only by the President, the General commanding the army, or the General commanding the division or department. That Judge-Advocates must not be present at any deliberation of courts-martial in close session.

FOR AND AGAINST THE CHINESE.

Petitions and Protests Sent to the Senate—Numerous Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Among the petitions presented was one from the President of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the deportation and imprisonment of Chinese found in this country without certificates. Also resolutions of the Board of Commerce of San Francisco against the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act, and for additional legislation effectually to prevent Chinese immigration.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the House bill to provide for town site entries of land in what is known as the Cherokee strip was taken from the calendar, amended by the insertion of a proviso that the certificates mentioned therein shall not be taken as evidence in favor of any person claiming lots who entered in violation of the command of the President's proclamation, and was passed.

The following Senate bills, among others, were taken from the calendar and passed:

Appropriating $50,000 for an Indian industrial school at Flandreau, S. D.; to authorize the conveyance to the several religious societies of certain lands in Kansas; authorizing the Lexington Pontoon Bridge company to construct and maintain a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River and to legalize the bridge already constructed at the City of Lexington, Mo.; to provide for the disposal of the interest on the Virginius indemnity fund (by distribution among the persons who have already established their right to participate in the fund); to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers to restate, settle, and pay to the owners of private dies the balance of commissions due them (and appropriating $250,000); appropriating $1,000,000 additional for fireproof building for the National Museum; providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink; and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases and for other purposes; to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to place on file in the War Department the names of the officers and members of the Texas frontier regiments (under James H. Lane) mustered into the volunteer military service of the United States the 16th day of April, 1861, and issue discharges to the same. To amend Sec. 1,756 of the Revised Statutes (as to preference of honorably discharged soldiers in appointment to civil office.) To authorize the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern railroad company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Red Wing, Minn., and to establish it as a post road. For the appointment of an Assistant General Superintendent and a chief clerk of the railway mail service, with salaries of $3,000 and $2,000 respectively. (House bill.) Appropriating $2,850,356 for the construction of a boat railway at The Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten Mile Rapids of the Columbia and for the improvement of Three Mile Rapids. To establish three new land districts in the Territory of Wyoming (House bill). The House bill extending to the Ports of San Diego and Wilmington, Cal., the provisions of the law in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

After a short executive session the private bills on the calendar were taken up, and, with Mr. Frye in the Chair, 113 were passed in just one hour. Among them was one giving a pension of $30 a month to Mrs. Caroline B. Stevens, daughter of Senator Baker of Oregon, who was killed at the battle of Balls Bluff, and one giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. John F. Hartranft.

Adjourned.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

A Reciprocity Treaty with Argentine Republic Involved—Glove Importers Protest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Each of the afternoon papers here publishes today what appears to be a semi-official announcement that the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress have been sounding the members of the Senate recently to learn as far as possible with what reception a reciprocity treaty would meet at the hands of the Senate.

"The result," says the *Star*, "has been altogether favorable, and as a consequence the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee before framing in the bills prepared by them restored the duty which they had originally agreed to place on hides but which the New England members had persuaded them to remove. Since the bill was announced it has been freely predicted that the New England Republicans would not vote for it in its present form, and the confidence of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has created surprise.

"It now develops that (so far as can be learned on unofficial authority) an understanding has been had with Mr. Blaine by which the President, at the request of the State Department, will recommend to the Senate a treaty of reciprocity with the Argentine Republic and any other South American country which may wish to negotiate such a treaty. In fact, it is not at all certain that the treaty with the Argentine Republic may not have been negotiated before this and that it is already for transmittal to the Senate whenever Mr. Blaine may consider the subject ripe. New England Congressmen say the negotiation and ratification of such a treaty would be a complete offset to the duty which has been placed on hides in the McKinley bill—that it would mean practically free wool. Leading members of the Senate Committee on Finance, before whom this proposition was laid by a reporter, said that, if agreed to, it would undoubtedly answer all of the objections to the McKinley bill which could possibly be raised by the New England people.

"The pendency of this proposition probably accounts for the quiet attitude of the New England members and for the confidence of Mr. McKinley and his colleagues."

Some figures taken from the official reports of the Importations of hides for the last fiscal year give a good idea of the material Mr. Blaine will have to work with if the proposed duty on hides is adhered to. The report shows, for instance, that the United States took from the Argentine Republic during the year 8,749,170 worth of hides, of which only $545,603 worth were goat skins. From Brazil the hides, other than goat skins, imported were worth $625,698, and the goat skins $1,306,938. The United States of Columbia sent us $41,557 worth of goat skins and $886,309 worth of other hides. The imports from Uruguay were $2,889 worth of goat skins and $1,605,120 worth of other hides. The goat skins from Venezuela were worth $230,965, and the other hides $530,913. The total value of the hides and goat skins imported from the countries to the south of us was $25,127,730.

These figures show at a glance the vast interest which the South American countries have in the proposal to take hides off the free list as well as the size of the "argument" for reciprocity treaties which the Ways and Means Committee proposes to put into Mr. Blaine's possession.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Bill for a New System of Banking Introduced by Senator Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—By request Senator Ingalls today introduced a bill providing for a system of banking by the United States proposed by the Wageworkers' Alliance. It provides for the establishment of an executive department of banking, with a secretary at its head whose salary shall be $8,000, and four assistant secretaries with salaries of $5,000 each. At the department the banking for the people shall be done free of cost, except such merely nominal fees as are necessary to pay expenses. Branches shall be established at post-offices throughout the country and maintained so long as they are necessary. Loans shall be made on security, the interest payable on the 31st

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

PEORIA SHIPPERS APPEAL TO THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF.

They Can See No Reason Why the Rate on Oats Should Be Five Cents Per 100 Pounds Higher from Chicago to New York than the Rate on Corn—Gould Will Build New Lines Through Mexico—Lake and Rail Competition Will Be More Active This Season than Ever Before.

PEORIA, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—The Peoria Board of Trade gave out the following for publication today. The grievance alluded to is a burden under which Peoria shippers have long labored:

To the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.: In behalf of the Board of Trade of Peoria, Ill., we desire to call your attention to the unjust discrimination in the transportation charges on oats to the seaboard and other Eastern points made by the railroads combined under name of the Central Traffic Association and their connections, under the control of what are known as the Eastern trunk lines.

The charge for transporting corn and oats to and from all points in the United States has been the same for upwards of twenty years, but since August, 1889, the Central Traffic Association roads and their connections have maintained a tariff on corn based on 30 cents per hundred, Chicago to New York, and have demanded and collected 25 cents per hundred on oats for the same service, between the same points, by the same routes, and in the same direction, making an unjust discrimination against the latter cereal of five cents per hundred from Chicago, 3½ cents from Peoria, and 6 cents from St. Louis, and other points in proportion.

We contend that this charge on oats in excess of the charge on corn is unreasonable and unjust for the following reasons:

1. The common custom of all railroads for many years past has been to classify and rate oats and corn alike, and no just cause has arisen for changing this long-established custom.

2. At present there are a number of groups or combinations of railroads in the United States, all of which (with the exception of the Central Traffic Association roads of through business) make the same rates in the territory they control on oats and corn, and the Central Traffic Association roads also maintain the same custom to all points not in connection with Eastern trunk lines. The Northwestern, Western, Southwestern, and Ohio River Association, as well as all Southern roads, quote the same rates on corn and oats.

3. The relative value of oats is no higher than that of corn, the cost of carriage and risk of transportation is no greater, the manner of loading and unloading is the same, both being loaded by shippers and unloaded by consignees at their own expense. There is also no difference in the amount that can be loaded in cars, as there is no difficulty in loading a car to its full capacity with oats as well as corn.

To show the manifest injustice of the oat rate the tariff on corn and oats may be cited from such points as Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Peoria. If billed from the points named to Cleveland, corn and oats are taken at the same rate. If billed 300 miles further over the same road to Buffalo the discrimination against oats is 2½ cents per 100 pounds from Chicago and to New York 5 cents, and 3 cents and 6½ cents respectively from Peoria. If billed to Columbus, O., corn and oats are charged the same rate, but if billed to Pittsburg the same discrimination exists as noted above. If billed to Cincinnati corn and oats are the same, but if to Parkersburg, W. Va., we still have the same discrimination.

These facts seem clearly to show that the rate on oats is unjust and unreasonable, and if permitted to continue will work even greater injustice to all producers and shippers of oats who on account of their location cannot avail themselves of the water routes, by which no discrimination exists, and are compelled to use the all-rail routes. Such a condition is disastrous to us as well as to all others compelled to ship via all-rail lines, and we ask for such a ruling as will reduce the rate on oats to the level of the corn rate—namely: to the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York—and we also ask that the roads be prohibited at any time from charging more on one than the other of these cereals.

That the rate of 30 cents on corn between the points named affords a reasonable compensation to the carrier hardly seems to require argument. It was voluntarily established. It has been maintained without interruption for the last eight months, during at least half of which navigation has been closed and the rail lines have been free from water competition. This rate, and even a lower basis, has often been in effect in previous years, and we are credibly informed that in testimony before your honorable body representatives of the Trunk Line Association have admitted that this rate is profitable.

We urge the importance of an investigation of this question by the commission to the end that the law may be enforced, justice done, and producers, shippers, and consumers protected in their rights. It is not a local question, but affects all who are concerned in the traffic of oats, especially those living in the States of Illinois and Iowa, the two largest oats producing States in the Union, having produced during the last year nearly one-third of the entire crop of the United States.

The necessity for speedy action seems almost imperative. The opening of lake navigation is at hand, the increase in vessel tonnage during the past winter has been unusually large, and water rates promise to be unusually low during the coming season, and all-rail shippers will be placed at a greater disadvantage than ever before if this unjust discrimination is permitted to continue.

Gould's Errand to Mexico.

Gould's trip to Mexico is said to have for its object the construction of a new line from a point about 200 miles west of Forth Worth on the Texas and Pacific to the City of Mexico. The proposed road, it is said, will run in a southwesterly direction to the Rio Grande River and thence through the State of Chihuahua, south of the Rio Conchas River to the City of Chihuahua, and from that point over the Mexican Central to the City of Mexico.

The "Wizard" is said to have become dissatisfied with his prospects for terminal facilities at El Paso and proposes to enter the Mexican domain through a gateway he can control by a route that is more direct from Kansas City and St. Louis than could be otherwise arrived at.

He is also reported to have his eye on the Pacific coast by means of a trunk line east and west through the Mexican Republic. His object is to tap the mining country of Western Mexico and the undeveloped forests of mahogony, lignum vitae, and Peruvian bark, which extends 400 miles north and south, with an average width of 150 miles on the Pacific coast slope of the Sierra Madres Mountains. His engineers have reported the route as being quite feasible, and a calculation as to the cost of the enterprise is all that delays a decision as to the Pacific coast line extension. It is said to be settled, however, that the Chihuahua extension is to be built as soon as possible.

New Lake and Rail Lines.

Everything indicates that lake competition will be more active this season than ever before. The fact that the Canadian Pacific railway will run lines of steamers between Chicago and Milwaukee and Owen Sound has already been mentioned in the TRIBUNE; also that the Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna roads have largely increased their fleet of steamboats to run between Chicago and Buffalo.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railway now comes to the front and announces that a line of first-class propellers for the transportation of grain and package freight will be run regularly during the season of navigation between Toledo and Buffalo. It will be known as the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Steamboat Line, with office at the foot of Bridge street, Toledo, O. J. E. Botsford has been appointed manager of the line.

It is understood that the Wabash railway will also run a line of steamers between Toledo and Buffalo.

To Purchase the American Midland.

FINDLAY, O., April 6.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg, Akron and Western railroad, which recently bought the Cleveland and Western—a narrow-gauge line running from Carey to Delphos—with a view to widening the gauge and then securing a Western connection, have surveyed a line to this city instead and will buy the American Midland, which is in operation between this city and Ottawa, and is graded to Fort Wayne, and will finish the same to that city where a Chicago connection will be made. This will make a new trunk line between Chicago and Pittsburg forty-two miles shorter than any competing line.

Account of Embezzling $1,300.

Andrew S. O'Connor was arrested Saturday afternoon by Constable Vogel on a charge of embezzling $1,800 from the Plate-Glass Insurance company, La Salle and Monroe streets. O'Connor, the officer says, was bookkeeper for the firm, and has been stealing small sums for the last year. The young man was arrested at No. 173 La Salle street and taken before Justice Prindiville, waiving examination and being placed under bonds of $2,000.

Straight from the Shoulder.

Portland *Oregonian:* When Stanford introduces his bill to lend money from the Treasury at a nominal rate of interest some Senator ought to move an amendment to the effect that in order to provide the money Mr. Stanford be requested to pay into the Treasury the thirty or forty millions of dollars loaned to the Senator's railroad.

Read all the advertisements of spring medicines and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE RECORD OF THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,604—Ada Campbell vs. Chicago Natnl. Bk., John R. Walsh, Horace Milliott, and A. Durland. Case, $25,000. Jno. J. Gibbons, atty.

21,605—Withheld for service.

Superior Court—New Suits.

126,754—Fred L. Goulding vs. Albert T. Welderbold. Cont. judgt., $75. Burke, Hollett & Tinaman, attys.

126,755—Sophia Munsebroch vs. G. W. Dingman. Appl. by pltf.

126,756—Daniel Meyers Jr. vs J. Jonas. Asst. $400. W. D. Rawlins, atty.

126,757—John Mann vs. Charles G. Crowhurst, W. Dyer, and William J. Blood. Asst., $225. O'Donnell, Barr & Coghlan, attys.

126,758—Atsch. Withheld for service.

126,759—Robert R. Clark vs. Martin Welminski. Appl.

126,760—A. R. Bremer vs. H. C. Frost. Asst., $400. Lane & Kesner, attys.

126,761—Lawrence Nelson et al. vs. Rhoda France, admx., Elizabeth France, Alice Sweet, Thomas, Charles, and James France. Bill to foreclose. Lot 65, Parker's sub. in S. E. ¼, 13, 39, 13. H. Barber, solr.

126,762—David R. Keys et al. vs. Martin and Mary Connelly, Henry I. Sheldon, and unknown owners. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. first deft. for $871. G. L. Thatcher, solr.

126,763—Catherine Hueiter vs. George Huelter. Bill for div. Dwight & Kern, solrs.

126,764—Wm. N. Lake vs. Linnie R. Lake. Bill for div. Lawson & Coppernol, solrs.

126,765—James R. Thompson et al. vs. Orlo W. Richardson. Case, $20,000. Flower, Smith & Mussgrave, attys.

126,766—Anna McKaren vs. Thomas McKaren. Bill for div. Thomas & Swisher, solrs.

WITHHELD CASES—126,744, Harry S. McCartney vs. Fannie M. Cruikshank. Ejectt., $1,000. F. C. Caldwell, atty. (Apl. 4.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY.—119,315—Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. vs. Richard Healy. On ver. $27 and; sci fa. to R. Blayton, surety. 118,561—Henry Steinhorn vs. Wm. Rohns. Mos. n. t. denied and judgt., $200. Appl. by pltf.; bond and bill ex. in 20 days. 114,730—Bridget Reilly, admx., vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $2,500. Same.

JUDGE ALTGELD.—120,909—Mary O'Toole vs. Michael W. Kerwin. On findg., $50. Satisfied. Dis. as to Kelly. 117,529—Margaret Fitzgerald, admx., vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $1,000. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds. 117,905—Irene Washburn vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. Same and judgt., $6,000.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

80,453—Julia Holland vs. Engelhard and Mary Gunkel. Appl.

80,454—People ex rel., Lena Blake vs. Charles E. Peiton. Hab. corp. H. H. Morris, atty.

80,455—Bertha Manges vs. Frederick Manges. Bill for div. A. Weber, solr.

80,456—Amelia Simon vs. Ellen Fuller. Case, $1,000. R. King, atty.

80,457—David R. Lamborson et al. vs. J. Palmer O'Neil. Asst., $8,000. McClellan, Cummings & Moulton, attys.

80,458—Same vs. Western Arms and Cartridge Co. Asst., $8,000. Same attys.

80,459—G. K. Wright vs. Pacific Ex. Co. Appl.

80,460—Benjamin J. Rehm et al. vs. C. A. Matson. Replevin. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

80,461—Mary E. Thiery vs. Frank Thiery. Bill for div. D. T. Duncombe, solr.

80,462—Jane Griffith et al. vs. J. L. Francis. Asst., $1,000. J. T. Richards, atty.

80,463—Henry Ruffert vs. Mrs. A. Bradbury, M. J. Thompson, Charles Ford, and Henry Labey. Bill. F. W. Packard, solr.

80,464—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Charles and Auguste Brsch. Conf. judgt., $290. Washburn & Brennan, attys.

80,465—William Wharton Jr. & Co. vs. Francis E. Hinckly. Asst., $3,500. Miller, Leman & Chase, attys.

80,466—Charles Butterfield et al. vs. Simon Rosenthal and Joseph Deimel. Asst., $2,000. Bloodgood, Kemper & Grisley, attys.

80,467—Theodore C. Yauman vs. Mary Yauman. Bill for div. F. L. Burton, solr.

80,468—Rachel Pyle vs. Edward F. Pyle. Bill for div. Williams, Holt & Williams, solrs.

80,469—Delia Perkins vs. Alanson Perkins. Bill for div. Kraft, Cross & Collins, solrs.

80,470—Thomas & Wentworth Mfg. Co. vs. Chicago Steam and Water Heating Co. Asst., $350. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

80,471—H. A. Thomas et al. vs. Matthew Brennan. Asst. (attch.), $268. J. F. Latham, atty.

80,472—*Christian World* vs. B. Shoninger & Co. Appeal.

540—B. R. John H. Colvin vs. Adolph Loeb, Nelson Thomasson, and all whom, &c. Petition to establish title. Ryan, Smith & Shuby's sub. in E. ½ and W. sub., in 15, 38, 14. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, solrs.

541—B. R. Ernst J. Hoertlieit vs. Dorothea Lindner, Augusta and Leonhard Kleine, Frank and Antonia Brandenburg, and all whom, &c. Same. Lot 4, Joers et. al. sub., Butterfield's addition to M. Pierce, solr.

80,473—Jerome C. Bowes et. al. vs. Charles M. Louchs. Asst. (attach.) $1,675. Jesse Holdom, atty.

WITHHELD CASES.—80,418, Shobal V. Clevenger vs. Joseph S. Kennard Jr., Augusta Hentz, James Allen Brockway, Isabelle B. Kennard, and C. & N. W. Railway Company. Bill. (April 5.)

80,426—Edward Ascherson et al. vs. Detroit Steel and Spring Company. Attch., $1,101. Prussing, Hutchins & Goodrich, attys. (April 4.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL.—78,967, T. Harris vs. John E. Crate. Mo. nt. denied and judgt., $500. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in thirty days.—84,771, Anton Zygariowski vs. L. G. H. R. Company. Mo. nt. denied and judgt. Mo. nt. by defts. denied and judgt., $300. Satisfied.—79,149—Michael Popryshki vs. Frank Menkicki. Mo. nt. denied and judgt., $25.

JUDGE GRINNELL.—86,572, Edward S. Richards vs. L. S. and M. S. ry. company. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $75,000. Appl.; bond in $1,000 and bill ex. in 60 ds.—78,336, Chicago Sleeve Works vs. M. H. Corbin. By defts. $517.—71,937, J. T. Relling vs. Frederick Cogswell. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $25. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.—74,585, Samuel W. Monnheimer et al. vs. James Conlan. Same and judgt., $216. Same.

JUDGE MCCONNELL.—84,659, Jacob A. Henry et al. vs. M. F. Gerrity. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $119. Appl.; bnd. and bill ex in 30 ds.

DECREES.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 4,816, Raggio vs. Raggio, decree spp. comrs. R. B.: No. 465, Remick vs. Reed, final decree.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 4,822, Hollensen vs. Lynch, decree; No. 4,020, Regina Sternberg vs. Charles Sternberg, dec. div.

County Court—New Suits.

8,738—Peoples vs. William Howard. Proceed to compel appt. Ct. Atwood atty.

8,740—Same vs. Leslie Clark. Same. Same atty.

The Call for Monday.

Additions to the call for today as published Saturday are as follows:

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Cases from short cause calendars.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Claims docket.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No call. No. 192, Lyons et al., on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Branch No. 3. Quasi-criminal calendar.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court yesterday were as follows:

City of Logansport vs. Carey M. Case. Reversed.

Samuel B. Warren et al. vs. Susan W. Hull. Howard, C. C. Affirmed.

Citizens' Loan Fund and Savings Association of Bloomington vs. Harmon J. Friedley. Affirmed.

Martin Fosston vs. Allen Landrey. Affirmed.

Daniel Drew vs. State of Indiana. Reversed.

James Lee et al. vs. Charles A. Bergman. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Mary M. Bestin et al. vs. Phillip Brehm et al. Petition for rehearing granted.

Board of Commissioners of Jay County vs. David T. Taylor. Petition for rehearing overruled.

POURED THE LIQUOR INTO THE STREETS.

Another Raid on the Drug Stores at Kingman, Kas., by the W. C. T. U.

WICHITA, Kas., April 5.—[Special.]—The second raid was made today on the drug stores and supposed joints of Kingman by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, backed by a body of evangelists and Salvation Army lassies. Mrs. O. Gillette, wife of the State Senator, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Herrod, Mrs. Kinzie, and Miss Hattie White seemed to be leaders in the crusade. Marching to the drug store of Dr. Burkett the force divided, part entering from the front and the rest from the rear of the store, seizing and emptying all bottles supposed to contain whisky. Two other drug stores were then visited and the same tactics pursued. Places known as joints were next visited and two cases of beer and three kegs of whisky emptied into the street. Some resistance was offered but the crusaders were undeterred and succeeded in forcing their way into suspected places, in one instance using a crowbar to effect an entrance. The struggles visited will take legal steps to punish the leaders of the crusade.

TWO UNFRIENDLY HUNGARIAN BARONS.

One of Them Is Arrested in Consequence of a Fight at the Palmer House.

Two Hungarian Barons fought at the Palmer House three weeks ago. One Hungarian Baron was Saturday arrested and the other Hungarian Baron rubbed his delicate hands with glee. The man arrested is Baron Sigismund de Mihalka, an agent for a champagne house in Buda-Pesth, and the complainant is Baron Roth, an agent for a European pattern firm. Both are from the same province in Hungary. There was evidently an old feud between them.

Three weeks ago, when Roth was stopping at the Palmer House, Mihalka dropped in and some words passed between the two. Roth, it is said, called Mihalka a liar. The latter slapped Roth on one cheek and then gave him a whack on the other. Spectators separated the combatants. Ever since Roth has been trying to locate Mihalka. He found him at 161 Fifty-fourth avenue, and swore out a warrant charging him with disorderly conduct. Roth now lives at No. 210 Erie street.

New Illinois Incorporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State yesterday granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporations:

Polish National Exposition association of America; to make art exhibits, etc.; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, A. W. Radnicki, Peter Kiolbassa, and A. Schultz.

Porter Boiler Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture boilers and general foundry products; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. C. Soper, John Buckingham, and F. W. Job.

The Garland Pleasure club, at Chicago; incorporators, Peter Johnson, Harry Evanson, and Albert Olsen.

Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Streator, Ill., for temperance and religious purposes; incorporators, Addie Healy, Lissa Given, and others.

Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Democratic Club of Chicago, Ill., for political purposes; incorporators, John Evoy, Charles Stobe, and others.

The Western Dairy Supply Company of Chicago filed a certificate of increase in capital stock.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, tones the system, and purifies the blood. Give it a trial.

What does it cost to keep house? Economical housekeepers are invited to send their experiences for publication in next Sunday's TRIBUNE. *Give figures and details, bills of fare, etc.*

ILLINOIS CROP REPORTS.

WEEKLY BULLETIN FROM ALL THE COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

How the Weather of the Last Seven Days Affected the Farmers According to the United States Signal Service—The Rainfall Above the Average—Minnesota Agriculturists Confident of a Bountiful Harvest—Condition of the Crops in Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—[Special.]—The Illinois Weather Service, cooperating with the United States Signal Service, has issued the following weather crop bulletin for the week ending April 4, 1890:

The temperature of the last week was below the normal and an average amount of sunshine was reported in the counties of Stephenson, Tazewell, Logan, Champaign, Clark, and Richland, and in the other counties from which reports have been received cloudy weather prevailed. The rain fall of the last week was above a seasonable average, except in the Western half of the Northern and Central division of the State.

Clay County—12 inches of snow fell afternoon and night of March 30. The live wheat is improving in appearance. Rainfall, 2.26.

Clark County—It looks now as though the wheat crop is damaged about 50 per cent; it does not seem to recover as it should. Peaches promise a fair crop. Rainfall, 1.34.

Coles County—The wheat which is left looks fine. Rainfall, 1.25.

Champaign County—The prospect for wheat is about one-half a crop. Ice formed three days during week. Oats seeding progressing slowly. Rainfall, 1.05 inches.

Lake County—The snow of last week just disappearing. Season backward. Rainfall, 2.98 inches.

Logan County—The weather too cool and wet, making it unfavorable for spring work. Rainfall, 0.88 inches.

La Salle County—On the whole a favorable week for such crops as can be said to be growing. Rainfall, 0.54 inches.

McHenry County—Roads very bad. No farm work going on; ground much too wet. Rainfall, 1.88 inches.

Perry County—Farm work retarded on account of wet grounds. No gardens made. Pear and plum trees beginning to bloom. Pasture on the range sufficient to support cattle. Rainfall, 2.09 inches.

Richland County—The weather of last week affected wheat and rye favorably. Rainfall, 1.89 inches.

Randolph County—From fifteen to eighteen inches of snow fell March 30, which remained on the ground till April 2, and I think the wheat is looking better since the snow melted. Rainfall, 3.80.

Scott County—The wheat is badly frozen out.

Sangamon County—Farm work retarded by rainy conditions generally favorable. Rainfall, 0.37 inches.

Schuyler County—Wheat appears to be improving, so far as can be gathered from the reports of farmers here. Grass growing well. Rainfall, 0.71 inches.

Stephenson County—Stock looking well. No spring work done yet. Fruit damaged somewhat by late freeze. Rainfall, 3.80.

Tazewell County—The ground rapidly coming into condition. No plowing; some little already done. Rainfall, 0.32 inch.

MINNESOTA'S CROPS.

Farmers Are Confident of a Bountiful Harvest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Dispatches from seventy points in Minnesota, giving the result of personal interviews with farmers in regard to the crop outlook for the coming season, indicate that the soil is in excellent conditaon and with the unusual amount of moisture resulting from the soaking rains of the last two days the agriculturists are confident of a bountiful harvest next fall. In the northwestern tier of counties seeding was commenced today. The soil is in good condition at present, though there is dread of a repetition of last spring's dry winds, a few days of which would dry the top soil and blow it in clouds of dust.

The top soil has more moisture in it this spring than last, even though the snowfall last winter was less than the preceding one, for the reason that there was more rain last fall than in 1888, and in December there was a good rain, which froze into the ground. So far the season is a little late but favorable. The farmers are feeling cheerful and making active preparations to seed a large acreage.

In the southwestern counties, particularly Rock, which has not had a soaking rain for two years until this week, the ground this spring contains more moisture than for several years previous. This is the result of the heavy snowfall last winter, an absence of high winds to pile it in drifts, and the mildness of the weather did not allow the earth to freeze to a depth that would cause the water from the melted snow to run off. Consequently a sun that would melt the snow would open the earth and the moisture has been absorbed.

Seeding in a few neighborhoods was commenced last week, but the blizzard of Thursday put a stop to operations until this week. By next Monday seeding will be general all over the county. Rock County is purely a flax-producing county, and has never experienced a failure of crops. But this season, owing to the condition of land, more attention will be given to diversified crops, corn receiving more attention than ever before. It is claimed that flax "wears" out the land, more than any other cereal, and to give the land a chance to recuperate for one season but little acerage, compared with former years, will be sown this season.

Seeding will be begun in earnest in all parts of Blue Earth and adjacent counties the first of next week. Some seed was gotten in before the late storm, and a little more is being sown this week. The snow of a week ago was of great benefit to the farmers, as the soil was very dry. The snow sinking in better than the rain, the soil is now in excellent condition to receive and sprout the seed.

Thus far the indications point to a good crop year. The usual acreage will be devoted to the various grains in this locality, with a small increase in flax.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The Temperature of Last Week a Little Lower than Usual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The week ending April 5 was slightly cooler than usual in the central valleys and the Middle Atlantic States. It was decidedly a cool week in the Rocky Mountain region, while it was slightly warmer than usual in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, New England, and New York. The cool weather in the Rocky Mountain region extended southward over Western Texas, and also westward to the Pacific coast, where the daily mean temperature was about 3° below the average.

The thermal conditions for the season from Jan. 1 to April 5 show an excess of temperature amounting to a daily average of 4° to 6° over the States and Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Southern New England. It has also been slightly warmer than usual in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, but in the remaining portions of the country the season has been colder than usual.

Generally there has been an excess of rainfall over the regions east of the Rocky Mountains during the week, although in the extreme southern and extreme northern portions of the United States a deficiency of rainfall is reported, the greatest deficiencies occurring in the southern portions of the South Atlantic States and in the northern portions of Minnesota and Dakota. Recent rains have placed the ground in excellent condition for seeding, and farm work over the greater portion of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, and Dakota, although in the extreme North dry weather continues. Throughout the winter wheat belt from Ohio to Kansas and southward to Tennessee and Arkansas farm work is greatly retarded owing to excessive rains, the season being from two to three weeks late, although wheat is reported as having improved and oats and grass look better.

The weather during the week was generally injurious to crops in New Jersey and New York. In the former State fruit and vegetables were injured and little progress was made in farm work. The prospect for the fruit crop in New York is generally good, but peaches have been injured.

Frost is not yet out of the ground in Northern New England. In southern sections of this region grass and rye were improved by good growing weather. Reports from Oregon indicate a late spring, but seeding is in progress in the uplands, the lowlands being yet too wet for farm-work. Winter wheat is progressing finely, but more sunshine is needed.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; market closed with May or July 86@86¼c from the top; No. 2 red, cash, 86@86c; May closed 86¼c; July 75¾@ asked; August, 73½c asked. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, cash, 27½@27¾c; May closed 27½@27¾c; June, 28½c; July, 29½c asked; August, 29½c asked. Oats higher and firm; No. 2 cash, 22c bid; May, 23½c; July, 20½c bid.

PROVISIONS—Better. Pork, $10.00. Lard—Prime steam, $6.75@6.80. Dry salt meats—Shoulder, $4.62½@4.75; long and ribs, $5.62½@5.70; short clear, $5.75@5.87½. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.75@4.87½; longs and ribs, $5.62½@5.75; short clear, $5.75@6.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 260,000 bu; oats, 62,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 241,000 bu; oats, 41,000.

Union Stock Yards Company,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA,

Received in 1889 111,859 Cattle and 810,102 Hogs, against 54,915 Cattle and 443,038 Hogs in 1888—over 45 per cent of growth in one year.

Tributary to Sioux City are over 140,000 square miles of richest corn land. The opening of the Sioux Reservation will add 11,000,000 fertile acres.

Eight trunk lines—the C., M. & St. P., Ill. Cent., Sioux City & Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley, the Omaha, the C. & No. West, the U. P., the Sioux City & Nor., connecting the Manitoba and the Pacific Short Line—radiate from Sioux City, a total mileage of 94,726 miles, and all connect with the UNION STOCK YARDS, which furnishes the best accommodations for stock from the great grazing grounds of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and the Missouri Valley.

The Sioux City Packing House plants exceed $5,000,000 in value.

For receipts, shipments, etc., see daily tele graphic report in commercial column.

Through traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific must pass through Sioux City.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

Cor. Dearborn & Monroe-sts.,

Members Chicago Stock Exchange, Members New York Stock Exchange

We carry Local Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Cleveland, O., April 5, 1890.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 7th day of said month). The active books will be closed at 3 p. m. and opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 11 a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Office of the Secretary, Pittsburgh, March 10, 1890.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of office expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1889, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

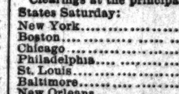
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 15, 1890, at 3 p. m., and reopened on Thursday, April 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Building and Loan Association will be held at their office, No. 208 Lake-st., Chicago, on Saturday, April 12, 1890, at 6 p. m.

F. D. KEELER, Secretary.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States Saturday:

New York	$56,988,698
Boston	13,944,837
Chicago	10,970,000
Philadelphia	13,985,093
St. Louis	4,320,970
Baltimore	3,074,839
New Orleans	1,700,005

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 12½c discount to par; Boston, 25@30c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium.

There has been no progress toward easier money during the week. The situation just now is as close as it has been for some time. The strong demand for money that is incident to the local activity in various directions is keeping the loanable balances small. Men who ordinarily have considerable sums of money which is loaned through street brokers are now employing their extra funds in real-estate operations, speculation in local securities, or some of the many local schemes that are being organized. There is but little money in the hands of the street brokers. The banks are not much concerned by any cutting of rates from that direction. The demands of manufacturers are large and are forming a much more important feature of the situation than ever before. Commercial paper is in good supply and the demand is active. This demand is still largely from the country. Chicago's growing importance as an independent financial center is illustrated in the commercial paper market. The East is no longer looked to as a customer for paper, this city and the country taking about all that is offered. Sterling rates were strong Saturday, the closing quotations being 484¾ for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight drafts.

At the Chicago Stock Exchange the market was active, though the difference in prices at opening and close showed but slight fluctuations. The inquiry for gas bonds that was spoken of Saturday made itself manifest on the exchange. There was an active and strong market for those bonds. The dismissal of the injunction suit was one of the points on which the advance was made, though that would hardly seem to be a particularly strong point as similar suits are apt to be commenced at any time.

The New York bank statement was not a good one. An increase of nearly $3,480,000 in loans and a decrease of $2,880,000 in surplus reserve were the features. The increase in loans is accounted for on the ground that money was temporarily borrowed to pay interest or dividends. It is not unlikely that the unfavorable condition has already been remedied by the return flow of funds. The Government has bought few bonds last week and the checks for interest did not enter into the statement. The statement now includes the Sixth National. The gain from the Treasury is estimated as about equal to the loss to the country. The gain from the Treasury is placed at $1,600,000 and the loss to the country at $1,586,000.

Loans	$408,057,700	Increase	$3,480,100
Specie	81,856,700	Decrease	1,144,300
Legal tenders	22,495,500	Decrease	1,859,800
Deposits	411,575,800	Decrease	497,700
Circulation	3,718,100	Increase	65,800
Reserve	104,336,800	Decrease	3,005,600
Surplus reserve	1,592,500	Decrease	2,889,175

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing.— Apr. 5	Apr. 7
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Atchison	1,300	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
C., B. & Q.	500	107	106¾	106¾	107¼
Canada So.	300	55½	55½	55½	55½
Ches. & Ohio	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do 1st pfd	200	61	61	61	61
Do 2d pfd	100	40	40	40	40¾
Col. Coal & Iron	600	46¾	46	46	46
C. St. L. & P. pfd.	100	80	80	80	80
C. & E. Ill.	900	98¾	98	98¼	98¾
C., C. & St. L.	400	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Con. Gas	195	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chi. Gas Trust	5,710	69¾	69¼	69¼	69¾
D., L. & W.	10,615	128¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Den. & Rio G.	40	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
D., T. & F. W.	200	34	33¾	34	34
Erie	1,000	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
Flint & P. M.	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Lake Shore	465	108	107¾	107¾	108
Louis. & N. A.	12,650	54¾	54	54¼	54¾
L. N. A. & C.	100	46	46	46	46
Lead Trust	420	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Mo. Pac.	2,300	78¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Manhattan	7,615	109¾	108¾	108¾	109
Mem. & Chas	614	69	69	69	71
Mich. Central	710	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
North. Pac. pfd.	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Nor. Pac. pfd.	265	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
New York Central	40	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
N. Y. S. & W. pfd.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
O. Trans.	600	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	100	20	20	20	20¼
Omaha Com.	100	33	33	33	33¾
Pacific Mail	1,220	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pullman	35	191½	191½	191½	192
P., D. & E.	200	27	27	27	27
Reading	87,100	47	41¾	41¾	42¾
Richmond Term.	1,145	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Rock Island	2,410	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Rome & W.	150	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	5,110	69¾	69¼	69¼	69¾
Do pfd	70	114	113¾	114	114
Southern Pacific	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Sugar Trust	1,250	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Texas Pacific	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
T. A. & A. N. M.	400	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	3,900	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
W. & L. E.	670	73	72